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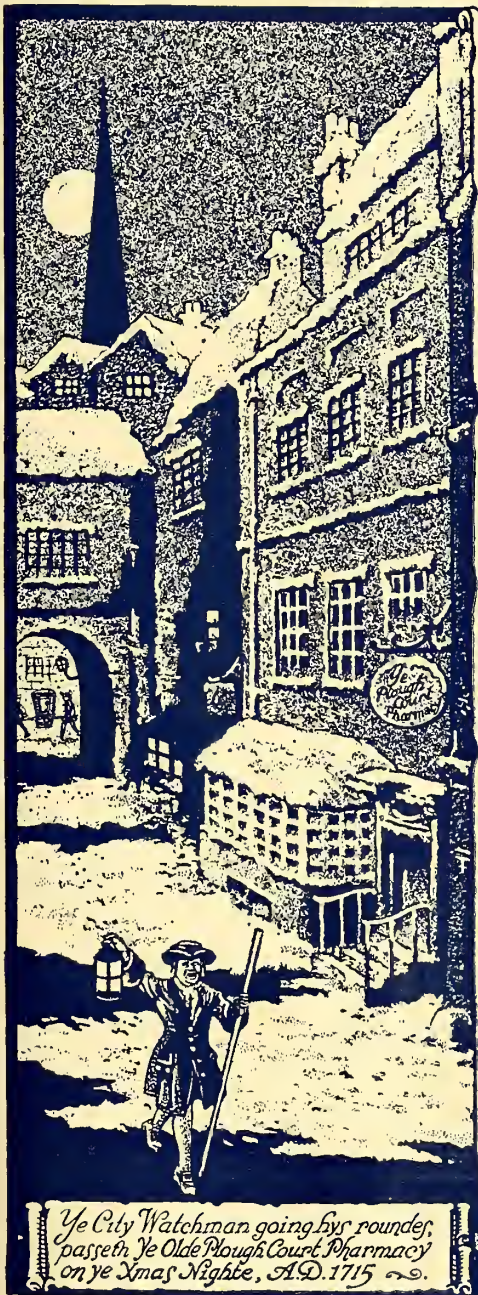
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DECEMBER 24, 1927.

Vol. CVII.



*Ye City Watchman going bys rounder,  
passeth Ye Olde Plough Court Pharmacy  
on ye Xmas Nighte, A.D. 1715*

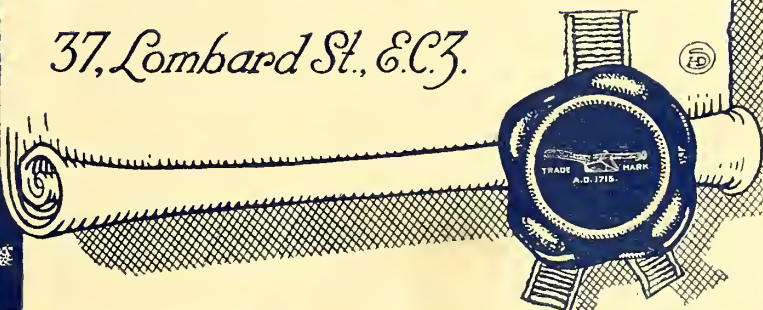
1715-1928

The Directors of  
*Allen & Hanburys*  
Ltd.

*take great pleasure in wishing  
their Friends, the world over,*

*A Merry Xmas  
and a  
Prosperous  
New Year.*

37, Lombard St., E.C.3.



*The Book Coffret of*  
**MORNY**  
**TOILET LUXURIES**

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 or  
 “Mystérieuse”

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PERFUME IN 28 GRAMME GOLD LETTERED BOTTLE.

LIPSTICK IN GILT OVAL SLIDE TUBE.

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APPLY FOR FULL PRICE LIST AND TERMS, &c.

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 LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1

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**WE**, the British Retail Pharmacists, are not prepared to encourage the sales of Aspirin Tablets by Grocers, or to contribute to the effort to sell fancy-named Aspirin Tablets to the Public at a price which is not in accord with our estimate of the value of the product.

Neither are we anxious for the Public to think that we endorse

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**WE PREFER** to sell Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tablets of proved high grade quality as simply “Aspirin,” at prices which are good value to the consumer and yield a fair profit to ourselves.

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# COME

let us partake of the good  
things set before us

★

May our  
*Christmas Greetings*, blended with  
those of your other friends,  
brighten the closing days of the  
passing year, and *help you* to face  
with *joy* the year that is to come



*...and the old year* has been a real happy one for me, I've made more friends than ever. For my part I'll try to justify the confidence you have placed in me and my product. It is the trust of associates, and the fine friendship of good folks like you who make living so much more worth while.

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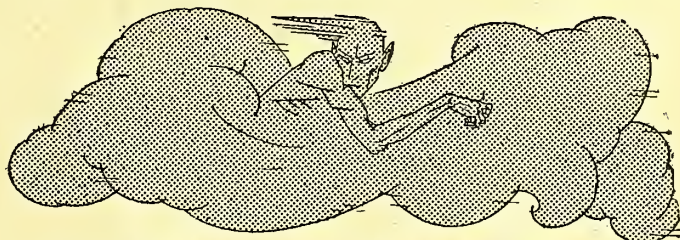
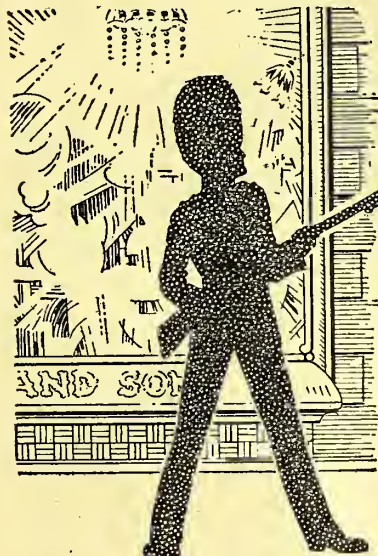
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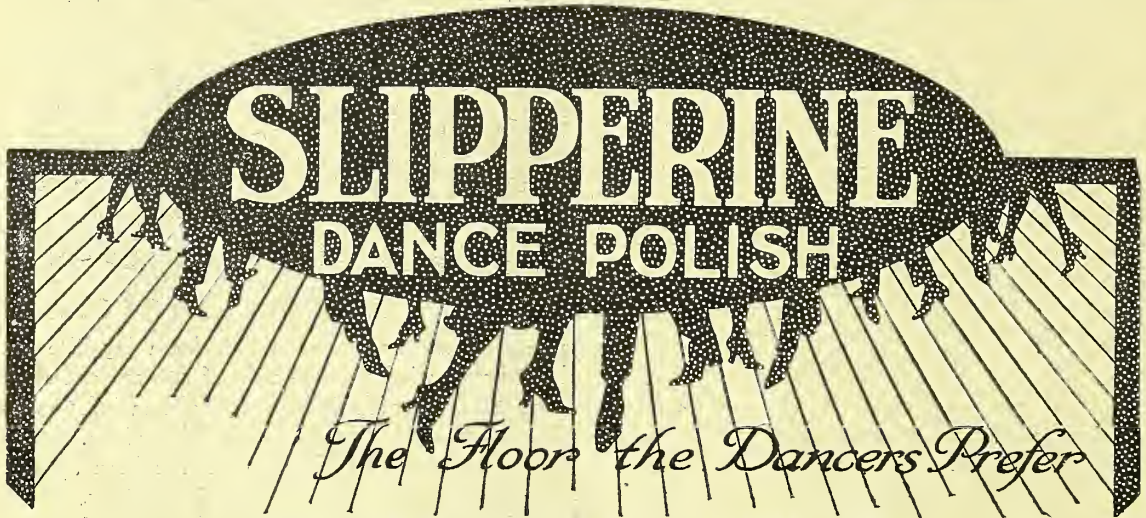
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**NEW  
MIX**

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In the New Year a New Mix announcement will be made which will be of vital interest to all Chemists. Look out for it on page 9 of this Journal.



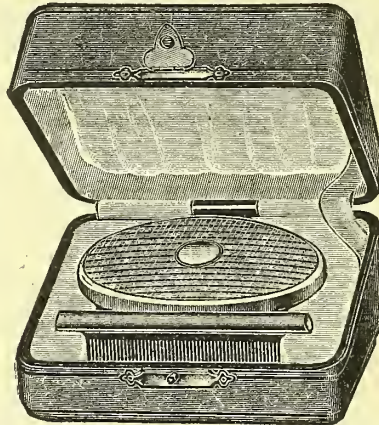
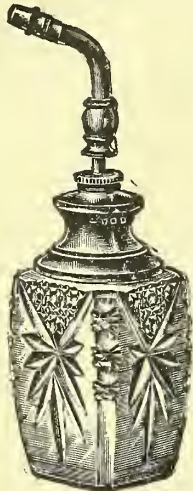
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# Maw's Page

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To each of its many thousand pharmacist friends, at Home and abroad, the House of Maw extends hearty greetings for Christmas and the New Year. May health and happiness accompany you in your home this Christmas and increasing prosperity attend your business efforts throughout 1928.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.



TRADE MARK



# Parfumerie

## De l'Isle

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**The Compliments of the Season,** and sincerely trust that the coming year may prove to be one of increasing prosperity.

We shall continue to make it our policy to give our customers the best possible values, and thereby to retain that good-will which is the greatest asset to the manufacturer.

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PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
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STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
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For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
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MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
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BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
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BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

### The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	58/6	6/6
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

## Should Chemists Sell *More* Soap ?

---

Have you read the article by an independent writer on page 761 of last week's issue of the "Chemist and Druggist," entitled "Points in Selling Soap"? It is full of practical suggestions for the business chemist and well

**WORTH CAREFUL PONDERING.**

*Every trader should have a policy, and that policy should be to shape his sales in a definite direction. It is not sufficient just to keep open shop for the sale of ANY-BODY'S goods.*

Many chemists, without press advertising, have built up a local sale for their own Speciality Soap running into several grosses per month.

We make for one retail chemist sixteen Special Soaps all under "own name," including an **Anti-septic Skin Soap**, a special **Baby Soap**, a **Cream Complexion Soap**, a **Shaving Soap**, three different wrapped **Medicated Soaps**, a **White Windsor Soap**, **Palm and Olive**, a **Castile Soap**, **Carbolic Bar**, besides 2 sizes of assorted **Toilets** and **Bath Soaps**.

*If you are interested write us for a copy of new Brochure :  
"Creating a Sale for YOUR Speciality Soap."*

---

**MIDGLEYS** Soap Specialists **MANCHESTER**

*associated with*

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., Liverpool & London.**

The  
CHAIRMAN,  
the  
EXECUTIVE



and the  
SECRETARY  
of the R.P.U.

Offer to every Pharmacist in Business  
Best Wishes for increased Prosperity  
during the New Year

---

*The Executive wish to assure every chemist that there is a definite prospect of N.H.I. and other business in 1928 proving to be more satisfactory than in 1927. They confidently rely upon the members to continue their support and trust that non-members will realise that by becoming members they are strengthening the hands of the Executive. Membership is a safeguard of inestimable value from an ordinary business point of view.*

---

Pharmacists are reminded that all business and private house insurances can be transacted through the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Company. Other insurances not undertaken by the C.M.I. Company, e.g., Life, Motor Car, etc., can be placed at special rates.

---

THE RETAIL PHARMACISTS' UNION,  
4 & 5 QUEEN SQUARE - - LONDON, W.C.1



# THANK YOU

## ALL QUALIFIED CHEMISTS

for you are the reason for our existence. THANK YOU for your business—thank you for increasing it. THANK YOU for your co-operation, your courtesy, and your goodwill: for the good things you have said to us and about us: for sharing your point of view with us, which helps us to help you. Thanks for receiving our Representatives so courteously—those Knights of the road whose praises are so often sung but never in their presence.



*Xmas  
Greeting  
to  
all*

## THE TRADE JOURNALS.

THANK YOU for all you are: and the wonderful position you hold in trade journalism. THANK YOU for your tenacity in upholding everything technical and professional—and for correlating these to the commercial needs of our lives. THANK YOU for the link you form between us and our friends; there's no chance of the chain breaking at that point.

## OUR COMPETITORS.

THANK YOU for your keen rivalry—for your sporting instincts—for your appreciation of hard going. THANK YOU for the pace you maintain: we love to feel you pressing us, and to have an urge to greater effort. THANK YOU for your co-operation and your friendliness—may it ever be so.



## OUR STAFF.

THANK YOU, one and all, at home and abroad, for all your effort and labour: for the service you have given to "AYRTON" customers: for every courteous act and smile which have helped life along: and for daily proof of your fidelity to the "Ayrton" ideal.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd.  
34 Hanover Street,  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.

# Schimmel & Co.

A.G.

## EXTROLS

"Extrols" are of great assistance and importance to Perfumers by combining all the advantages and eliminating all the disadvantages encountered in using Essential Oils and Extracts.

*Samples and literature gladly supplied.*

Rose	Storax	Mastix	Hyacinth	Mignonette
Violet	Vetiver	Olibanum	Jasmine	Balsam Tolu
Cedar	Labdanum	Opopanax	Ylang-Ylang	Benzoin Siam
Clove	Libanotol	Cassie	Lavender	Orris
Sandalwood E.I.				Patchouly

*Sole Distributors for United Kingdom:*

**Messrs. FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3.**

*Scottish Office: 140 West George Street, GLASGOW.*

# 15

*Why pay wages to 15  
when one can do the work*

**Addressograph**  
TRADE MARK  
PRINTS FROM TYPE



Not only will *one* do the work of 15, but with the Addressograph that work will be done with an accuracy and precision that is astounding. Wages Sheets, Dividend Forms, Form Letters, Circulars, Statements, Labels, Wrappers, Envelopes—all are taken in the stride of the Addressograph. You cannot afford to neglect such equipment. *Write to-day for particulars.*

**ADDRESSOGRAPH LIMITED**

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Branches: MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE, BRISTOL, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN, BELFAST, DUBLIN.

Showrooms: 79 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2



*Thomas  
Kerfoot & Co. Ltd.*

*offer to all their customers  
and trade friends*

A GREETING FOR  
CHRISTMAS AND  
THE NEW YEAR

*and wish for them  
a prosperous 1928  
— especially with*

**VAPEX, KEROCAIN,  
"CASTOLS," DISTOL,  
OTTOS, "MINERAL  
SPRING" HEALTH  
GRANULES, EMUL-**

**SION PASTILLES,**  
and other products  
of the Garden  
Laboratories  
at Bardsley  
Vale

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  
**BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,**  
**& Bardsley House, London, N.1**  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

# Collapsible

# Tubes



**Betts'**  
make  
the Best  
METALLIC CAPSULES,  
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES,  
SPRINKLER CORKS,  
TIN FOIL  
or LEAD FOIL.

## Betts & Co. Ltd.

1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.

London N.1.

Established 1857.

# CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The **CELLOPHANE COMPANY**  
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.  
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

A LIFE INCOME OF AT LEAST £26 PER ANNUM  
for an initial outlay of £24.

## OUR PENNY PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE

can be placed in the smallest compass and moved like a chair

Will weigh up to 24 stone (3 stone more than any other machine on the market).

THE IDEAL WEIGHER FOR THE CHEMIST.

Send for full particulars and illustrated list to:

**SHEFRAS'S NOVELTY CO.** (Est. 1899)  
2, 4, 6 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.1.

Telephones: East 5143, 1277. Telegrams: Gymozcelos, Edo.

## A SURE SELLER

### The Monkey Patent Strop

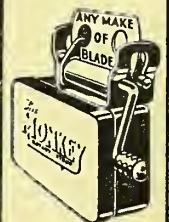
Costs you  
3/9 and  
Retail at  
5/6

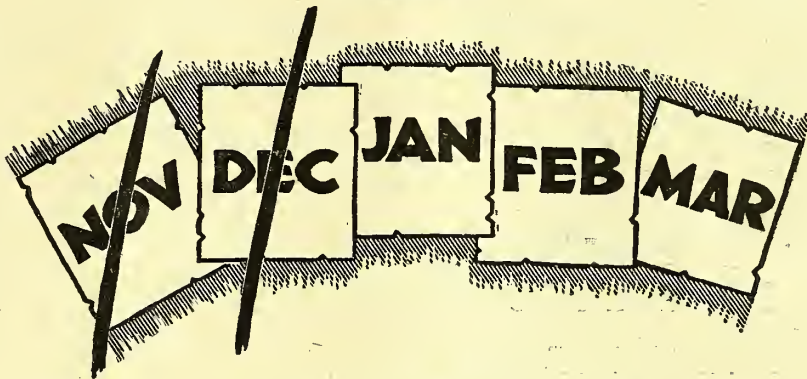
The Monkey Strop is a sideline you can't afford to be without; it is the cheapest, most efficient Strop for safety razor blades at present on the market; a novelty which you can sell in big quantities by judicious display. The Monkey Strop is extensively advertised, and display matter is supplied free to stockists.

Write for details and attractive trade terms, to:

**DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., Ltd.**  
9 & 10 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1

ADVERTISED  
IN THE  
NATIONAL  
PRESS





There are still 3 of the  
 "Danger Months" to come

—and there is extra profit waiting in them if you will keep up your interest in

# Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

*by practising continuity of effort just as we do in our national advertising. The reward is sure.*

*Ask us about a Window Display  
 ∴ on most generous terms ∴*

**OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.**  
 179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

*Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.*

O. & S.





## Bond Street Shampoos that bring bigger Profits

Stewart's Tone Shampoos have been used in their Bond Street Salons for years, and always with success. The full range is now available for universal distribution — Hairtone, Hennatone, Pinetone, Goldentone, and Silvertone for Grey Hair. This line is something quite exceptional in shampoo powders—shampoos that have been tried and tested by actual everyday use in first-class establishments, and that you can sell for little more than half the price charged for other shampoos.

This is a chance for you to make money and goodwill—the line shows you an exceptionally good profit and it *always* brings customers back again and again.

	Retail Price	Net Wholesale Price
Stewart's Hairtone Shampoo Powder ..	3d. each or 1/6 for 7 sachets	12/- per dozen boxes of 7
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.		
Stewart's Goldentone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
A Camomile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifies.		
Stewart's Silvertone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.		
Stewart's Hennatone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
For brown hair—gives richness of tone.		
Stewart's Pinetone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.		

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

### NUCTONE FOR GREY HAIR

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,  
4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from

**J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.**  
211/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

## Ipana Sales are increasing!

### Ipana Window Display Terms

#### PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

#### PARCEL No. 2

Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

#### PARCEL No. 3

Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/-. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

## - Ipana - Tooth Paste

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside - - London, E.C.2



THE ORIGINAL  
:: :: AND :: ::  
STILL THE BEST

## JACKEL'S CREAM FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

### BIG PROFITS ON THE NEW SHAMPOO.

12/- and 18/- per dozen.  
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

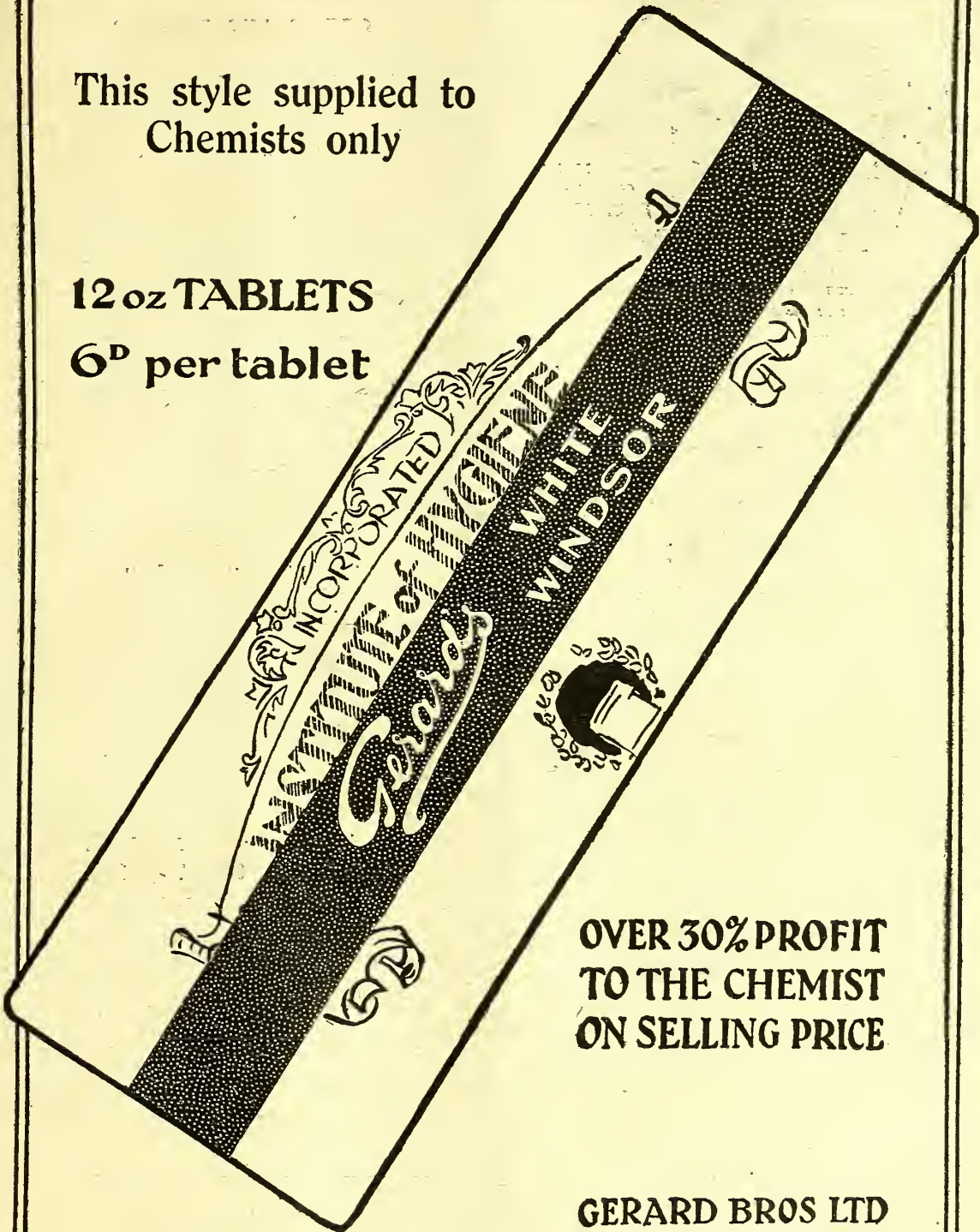
SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM  
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

**JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ld.**  
GLASGOW.

This style supplied to  
Chemists only

12 oz TABLETS

6<sup>D</sup> per tablet



OVER 30% PROFIT  
TO THE CHEMIST  
ON SELLING PRICE

GERARD BROS LTD  
SOAP WORKS  
NOTTINGHAM





# A Name that Merit has made Famous

## “HARLENE- HAIR-DRILL”

THE extensive and intensive advertising campaign constantly running in connection with “Harlene” still continues and will still continue to draw immense response from all over the country. Thousands of Free Trial Gift Parcels are dispatched to new applicants every day, thus increasing the already colossal retail business.

*Do you stock the following “Quick Sellers” ?*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| “Harlene” for the Hair   | “Astine” Vanishing Cream |
| “Uzon” Brilliantine      | “Astine” Tooth Cream     |
| “Cremex” Shampoo Powders | “Astine” Shaving Stick   |
| “Astol” for Grey Hair    | “Astine” Nail Cream      |

### TWO NEW LINES which are QUICK SELLERS

#### “HARLENE” Cleansing & Revivifying HAIR FIXATIVE (FOR GENTLEMEN)

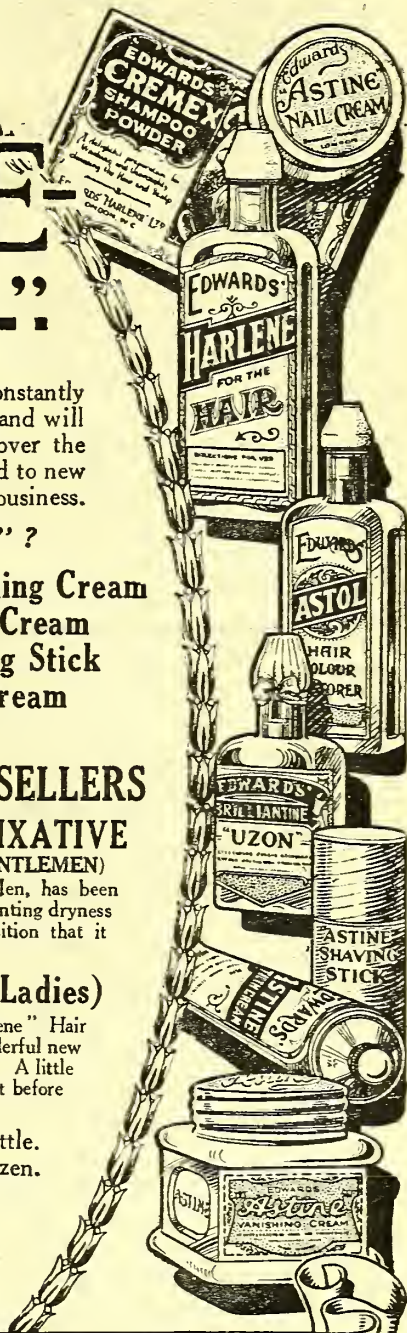
This entirely new preparation, the need for which has long been felt by Men, has been specially prepared to keep the hair bright-looking and healthy, and, while preventing dryness or stickiness, will “set” the hair in the morning and so keep it in position that it will remain during the whole day literally “without turning a hair.”

#### “HARLENE” WAVE-SETTING LOTION (for Ladies)

In order to retain the beautiful and alluring waves created by the “Harlene” Hair Waver for a long time against the ravages of Fog, Mist, Damp, etc., a wonderful new Wave-Setting Lotion, specially prepared for Ladies, has been introduced. A little of this preparation should be brushed into or sprayed on to the hair just before waving. The waves will then last twice as long.

Price of	both of	above	Advertised (Minimum Retail)	-	1/3 per bottle.
			Makers	-	13/4 per dozen.
			Less 20% Discount.		

**PLACE YOUR  
ORDER TO-DAY**



For Full Particulars, Terms, etc., write to:—

**EDWARDS' HARLENE LTD.**

20, 22, 24, 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT  
STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

# The Season of Goodwill and Profitable Trade!

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade this Christmas time by laying in good stocks of the "MASON PEARSON." As a gift it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.

We have some pleasing and very attractive Showcards for Window Display. A post-card from you will bring a supply by return without cost to yourself.

*For this Window Display Matter write to us direct.*



*The Original — and still the best — pneumatic rubber cushion Hairbrush.*

"Pocket"	"Shingle"	"Universal"	"Junior"
3/6	4/9	5/9	7/6
"Popular"	"Standard"	"Extra"	
10/6	15/-	18/6	

Can be supplied through your usual Wholesaler.

## MASON PEARSON

### HAIR BRUSH

All subject to Generous Trade Discounts.

MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.1.

5 for  
1/8



*a  
Good  
Blade!*

10 for  
3/4

We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

## "ECLIPSE"

(Gillette Type)  
SAFETY RAZOR  
BLADES

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.  
**EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.**

1 Box	100 Blades	at £1 2 3	per box
5 Boxes	"	at £1 1 8	"
10 "	"	at £1 0 10	"

Terms: Monthly, less 2½%. Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

**JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) Ltd.**  
Crucible Steel Manufacturers,  
NAPIER STREET - SHEFFIELD.

## G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as the Largest Manufacturers of

# BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

## "ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

From all  
Wholesalers.

Regd. No. 417637.

Manufacturers:

### W. R. Speer & Son

(EST. 100 YEARS)

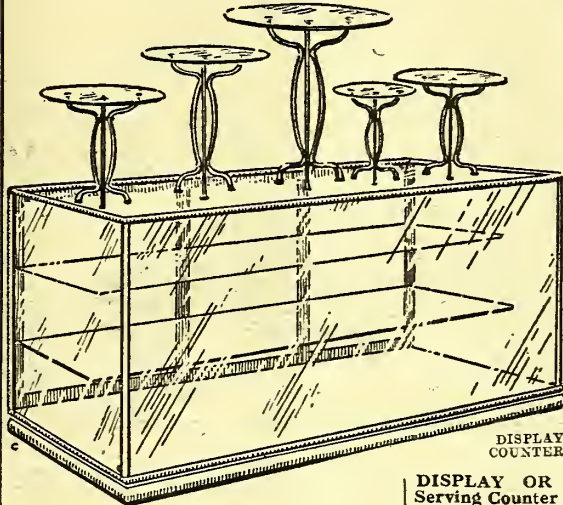
215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8

# FRED RUSHTON & SON

The Chemist Equipment House,

ALSTON WORKS - NEWPORT, MON.

Telephone: 4072.



DISPLAY COUNTER

**TRIPOD DISPLAY SET**

	Bronze	Silver	
	Metal	Oxidised	
	each	each	
9"	4/6	6/-	
12"	6/-	8/-	
15"	7/6	11/3	
18"	9/-	12/-	
21"	10/9	15/9	
24"	13/6	19/6	
30"	21/-	30/-	

**GLASS SHELVES**

OVALS		each
9" x 6"	1/11	18" x 12" 4/10
9" x 7"	2/-	18" x 14" 5/2
10" x 8"	2/1	20" x 15" 7/8
12" x 8"	2/5	21" x 15" 8/-
12" x 9"	2/6	24" x 18" 9/4
14 1/2" x 10"	3/2	30" x 20" 15/10
16" x 10"	4/4	

**DISPLAY OR Serving Counter**  
 Length - 6 feet  
 Height 3ft. x 2 ft.  
 Parquetry  
 Oak Bottom  
 2 Lines of Plate  
 Glass Shelves  
**MIRROR LINED**  
 Doors Sliding on  
 Ball Bearings  
**£19 at Works**  
 Mahogany or Oak

All kinds of thoughtful display



*Manufacturers!*

YOUR GOODS DISPLAYED & SOLD TO BEST ADVANTAGE

NEW PATENT  
**"STAND-SHOWCARD"**

In one piece!  
 Self-fixing!!  
 Packs flat!!!

Over 1,000,000 in use

*The* **SHOWCARD SPECIALISTS**

27 Goswell Rd. London, E.C.1  
 Phone: Clerkenwell 4283

*Let us design and quote you*

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**

## THE PREMIER CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTERS

Specialists in Design and Manufacture of  
**CHEMISTS' SHOPFRONTS & FITTINGS**

Established over half a century.

## SHOW-CASES

For Immediate Dispatch

**H. MILLS & SONS, LTD.**

163-5 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.1.

# GLASS BOTTLES

Large Stocks of PHIALS, PANEL FLATS, COUGH MIXTURE PANELS, MEXICAN FLATS, CANNON ESSENCES, &c., at low prices.

Write for Prices to—

**FREDK. YOULDON** (Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840.)

68 BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Phone: London Wall 3529.

Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."

# Greetings and Good Wishes

TO OUR FRIENDS  
AT HOME & ABROAD

## HARRISONS' NEW ADVERTISING LINES

For the Winter Months.

A new and vast Series of  
**HANDBILLS  
WRAPPERS  
BOOKLETS**

suitable for Cold and Influenza  
Mixture, Extract of Malt and  
Cod Liver Oil, Lung Tonic, etc.  
with appropriate illustrations.

**SAMPLES FREE.**

**ALF. HARRISON  
AND SONS, LTD.**

*Chemists' Printers,*  
**BURLEY ROAD  
LEEDS**

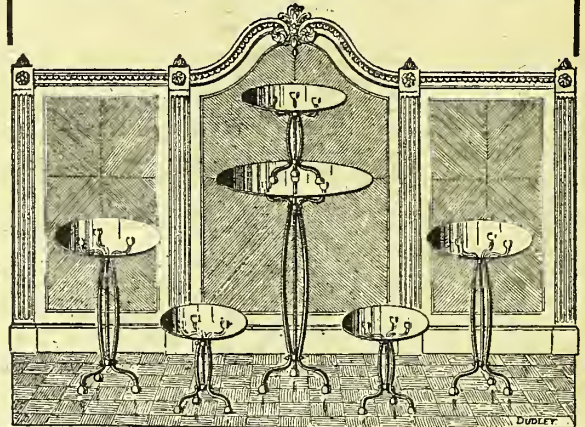
Telephone :  
Headingley 51974.

Telegrams :  
"Ideas," Leeds.

*London Office :*  
Sentinel House,  
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

Samples sent abroad on receipt of P.O. 10/-  
credited on a £5 order.

## A Charming Display Set for a Chemist's Window



THE "REGENT" DISPLAY SET.

No. C.D. 2426, consisting of Six Medium Weight Brown Bronze Tripods—one 9" high, two 12" high, two 18" high, and one 24" high. Six  $\frac{1}{4}$ " glass ovals—one 24" x 18", two 18" x 12", and three 12" x 9".

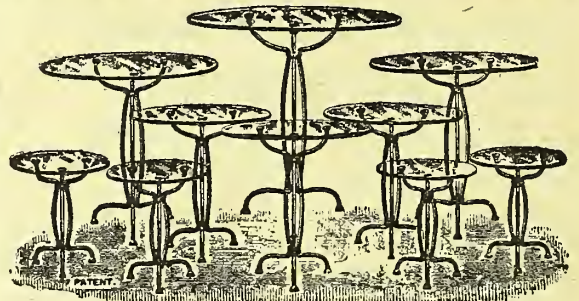
This complete and delightful set **£3 : 16 : 6**

List No. C.D. 970 of Fittings sent free on request.

**DUDLEY & CO., LTD.**

558/576 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7,  
and at 65 and 66 FORE STREET, E.C.

## UP-TO-DATE SHOPFITTINGS



J. C. KING'S "CROWN" COMPLETE WINDOW  
DISPLAY SET. Ref. No. M421.

J. C. King's "Crown" Set consists of:—

Four 9 in. Metal Tripod Display Stands, complete with four 8 in. first quality glass circles.

Three 12 in. Metal Tripod Display Stands, complete with three 12 in. x 9 in. first quality glass ovals.

Two 15 in. Metal Tripod Display Stands, complete with two 15 in. x 10 in. first quality glass ovals.

One 18 in. Metal Tripod Display Stand, complete with one 18 in. x 12 in. first quality glass oval.

All glass  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. Polished edges. Stands finished Brown Bronze

The Set complete **£3 18 6**

Send at once for full List, No. 931, post free.

**J. C. KING, Ltd.**

42-60 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

# POTTER & CLARKE

60/64, ARTILLERY LANE LTD  
LONDON, E.1.

Telephone: Bishopsgate 1033-4-5.

Telegrams: "Horehound, 'Phone, London."

MANCHESTER: 24 LUNA STREET, GT. ANCOATS.



Favoured by the Trade  
Bought by the Public!

POTTER'S ASTHMA  
CURE

POTTER'S CATARRH  
PASTILLES

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE & ASTHMA CIGARETTES  
P.A.T.A. 1/6 Dozen 14/-

POTTER'S ASTHMA  
SMOKING MIXTURE  
P.A.T.A. 9d. Dozen 7/-

POTTER'S CATARRH  
PASTILLES  
P.A.T.A. 1/3 Dozen 11/-

We are spending thousands of pounds in advertising these lines which yield you handsome profit.



Packed in beautiful Show Outers. Showcards for Counter and Window Display with all orders.

# PRECIPITATED CHALK

**LIGHTEST, MEDIUM, DENSE**  
And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose  
**CHEMICALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.**

Phone: Central 4613. Tel. Add.: "Levermore, Phone, London."  
**A. LEVERMORE & CO., LTD.** ABC Codes  
8-10 CT. ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.3 5th & 6th Editions

## FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or  
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

**CLEAR OUT**—your Old or Damaged  
Stock of Photo Goods.  
*Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.*

**I GIVE BEST PRICE** for Old Films (damaged or  
expired); Packet Papers; Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bro-  
mide Papers, Plates. Send any goods in the photo line.  
I buy all, good or bad. Films expiring 1928, all 2½ x 3½  
45% less Retail Price, other sizes 50%.

Cash per return. **S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Rd., Liverpool**



### GREY HAIRS

← appear just here.

TOUCH THEM UP WITH  
**TATCHO-TONE**

and they will instantly recover their  
natural shade. Medical Guaranty with  
each bottle. Chemists' Prices 2/6 and 4/6

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

Post Free  
8<sup>d</sup>



### SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised  
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.  
Trial size 8d. per doz. . . . . 6/-  
1/4 size, per doz. . . . . 12/-  
2/6 size, per doz. . . . . 24/-  
3/8 size, per doz. . . . . 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

**"DEPENDABLE  
TOBACCO  
WHOLESALEERS."**

MIXED PARCELS A SPECIALITY  
Established Fifty Years.  
Price Lists mailed on request.  
A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE  
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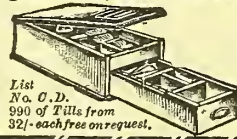
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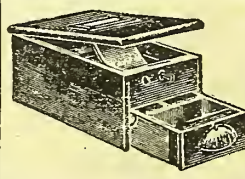
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**Business Changes**

MR. J. F. WHARTON, chemist and druggist, Chesterfield, has opened a branch in Derby Road.

MR. DAVID SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 84 Connaught Road, Cardiff.

MR. H. C. BRIERLEY, chemist and druggist, Darlington, has purchased the business of Mr. William Dennis, Stocksfield, Northumberland.

THE business of H. W. Browning, Ltd., North Hill Pharmacy, Plymouth, has been acquired by Mr. R. D. Doble, chemist and druggist.

THE executors of the late William Crompton, chemist and druggist, 162 Bolton Street, Bury, Lancashire, have taken over Croston's Drug Stores, carried on by Mr. Clement Crompton.

THE OLD STRAND CHEMICAL & DRUG CO., LTD., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1, will remove on December 28 to 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. Telephone: Royal 8737.

**English and Welsh News**

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

**Contracts**

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Blean Guardians.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., drugs; B. Pratt & Co., Ltd., dressings.

Isle of Wight Guardians.—Timothy White Co., Ltd., drugs and sundries.

Malling Rural Council.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, disinfectants.

**Birmingham**

An outbreak of fire occurred in a storeroom at the shop of Mr. Taylor, chemist and druggist, 8 Waterloo Road, South Yardley, recently.

In Birmingham County Court, on December 13, the Pharmaceutical Society obtained judgment against Mr. John W. Scott, chemist and druggist, Tyseley, he having failed to continue his annual membership subscription or to return his certificate: it was ordered that the subscription be paid within fourteen days.

**Liverpool**

The club rooms of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club will not be open on Sunday, December 25.

A meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union has been fixed for December 29, at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 7.30 p.m.

**Miscellaneous**

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—Applications for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, have been made by F. G. Weaver and J. Pickford, seedsman, Hanley, to the Stoke-on-Trent Town Council.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING) ACTS.—The Committee appointed early in the year to inquire into the working of the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, has completed its report. The Committee recommends permanent legislation to replace the Acts of 1920 and 1921 with certain modifications. Special recommendations relate to the sale of tobacco and confectionery. The Stationery Office hopes to issue the report shortly at the price of 1s.

INQUEST.—The Westminster coroner concluded, on December 19, an inquiry concerning the death of W. Pellerman, tailor, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital (C. & D., November 26, p. 658). Dr. John Oliver, pathologist, now described the case as "puzzling." Death was due to the toxic condition of the liver, which might have resulted from poisoning by arsenic, phosphorus, aeroplane "dope," or mushrooms. Pellerman, so far as could be traced, had not taken any of them. The cause of the disease was probably some poison generated in the patient's system. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

IN THE COURTS.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, on December 13, the Pharmaceutical Society obtained judgment in the sum of £1 11s. 6d. against each of two chemists and druggists, Messrs. Archibald Hindle, Haslingden, and George Anderson, Shoreham, who had failed to continue their annual membership subscriptions or to return their certificates.—In the same court, on December 19, similar awards were obtained by the Society against Messrs. Hector Taylor, Station Road, E., and David L. Wilson, Hanley Road, N.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on December 15, the Postmaster-General obtained judgment by consent against Mr. J. H. Godfrey, trading as the Danish Drug Co., Copenhagen Street, N.1, £5 3s. 11d. for telephone charges.—In Southend-on-Sea County Court, recently, the Pharmaceutical Society recovered penalties of £5 each from Noble & Sons (Southend), Ltd., and from D. W. C. E. Noble for breaches of the Pharmacy Acts in respect of the sale of poisons, the defendants agreeing to judgment by consent.—In the same court a similar penalty was awarded to the Society against E. Chatwood Burton, Westcliff, for the unlawful use of "chemist."

## Irish News

### Appeals against Poisons Licences

Mr. W. A. Magill, assistant secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Belfast, and Mr. W. T. L. Greer, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, sat in the Home Office, Belfast, on December 15 and 16 to hear appeals under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, against the issue of licences for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons to various traders in country towns in Northern Ireland. There were eighteen appeals brought by the Pharmaceutical Society, hailing from the towns of Ballymena, Carnlough (2), Crumlin (2), Lisburn (3), Lurgan, Keady, Drapers-town (3), Dungiven (2), Magherafelt, Limavady and Sixmilecross.

### Brevities

Mr. W. Thorp has accepted the position of analyst to the co. Limerick Board of Health at 7s. 6d. per sample.

Miss Norah M. Mills, Ormiston Parade, Knock, Belfast, has been appointed public analyst to the Tyrone County Council.

Miss E. F. McCausland is the first candidate to take Part IV, the full examination, under the new syllabus since the Northern Society of Ireland was formed.

Mr. Eugene MacSweeney, chemist, is president of a committee of Cork business men who have gone in for a publicity campaign to increase business in the city.

The question of setting up a factory in Ireland where iodine and other products might be extracted from kelp was discussed by Mr. L. C. Moriarty, secretary of the Department of Fisheries, with a Press representative recently. The subject was one mainly for consideration by the Department of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Moriarty said. The matter was very complicated, and the Minister for Industry and Commerce had it under consideration. A French firm were interested in the establishment of a kelp factory in Ireland, and they were looking for the co-operation of the Government. If they were being assisted by the Department of Industry and Commerce, the Fisheries Department would be called in as advisers and helpers. A conference on the kelp industry was to be held between the two Departments, but it was postponed owing to the illness of Mr. McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce.

## Scottish News

### Brevities

There has been a sudden increase in the demand for winter remedies, due to severe frost and heavy snow-storms.

A joint meeting of the Edinburgh sections of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Chemical Industry, held recently in the hall of the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Edinburgh, was addressed by Sir James Walker, D.Sc., on "Electro-synthesis."

### Dundee

A window show of a popular American liniment in a grocer's window is a novelty in Dundee.

In a parcel of dressings which a chemist received from a manufacturer, he was surprised to find a small number of bandages bearing the Rexall wrapper.

### Glasgow

Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Glasgow agent for Johnson & Johnson, intimates that his assistant, Mr. Henry H. Thomson, will take over certain journeys.

The committee appointed in connection with the proposed Glasgow Refraction Hospital has acquired the premises at 26-28 Richmond Street, C.1, and entry is to be obtained on January 28, 1928.

The death has occurred recently in Glasgow of ex-Baillie Willox, aged eighty-two, who started in 1876 as a chemical manufacturer and who built up the business of David Willox, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Westmuir Street.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

### Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 13, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, P.C. (president), in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. D. J. Nugent (vice-president), Dr. M. Ryan, P.C. (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. T. J. Doyle, P.C., P. Brooke Kelly, J. Gorry, P. D. Larkin, J. McCormack, P.C., G. Brown, P. Kieran, J. J. R. Kerr, P.C., D. Warwick and J. J. Roche. Mr. John Smith (Dublin) and Mr. P. J. Fielding (Cork) sent apologies for non-attendance.

### THE LATE MR. S. W. WOOLLEY

THE PRESIDENT moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of Mr. S. W. Woolley, late Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and with the Editor and Staff. The late Mr. Woolley was, he said, a pharmacist of distinction, and was well known to the older members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Mr. Smith, who had sent a letter of apology, had desired to make some references to the deceased gentleman had he attended. He (the president) was informed that Mr. Woolley had always been a staunch friend to the members of the Society when they were in London on legislation business. The vote of condolence was passed in silence, the members of the Council present standing.

### LETTER FROM LADY GLYN-JONES

THE REGISTRAR (Miss E. C. Grene) submitted a letter, dated November 10, from Lady Glyn-Jones, who acknowledged the expression of sympathy sent by the Society on the death of Sir Wm. Glyn-Jones.

### INSPECTION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS CLASSES

MR. LARKIN suggested the advisability of taking steps to secure that the classes of the technical schools which were recognised by the Society should be open at all times to inspection by a member of the Council or his representative.

THE PRESIDENT said the right of such inspection was always understood at reasonable times, of course.

MR. LARKIN suggested that it should be open to the Council to send an inspector at any time that the lectures were supposed to be on.

THE PRESIDENT said the head of the Dublin Technical Schools had sent an invitation to visit the schools and to appoint an inspection committee.

MR. LARKIN said that in the cases of schools such as those at Limerick and Waterford it would be a good thing to have this inspection.

### APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COUNSEL

THE PRESIDENT referred to the advisability of appointing standing counsel to the Society. Mr. Hanna (now Mr. Justice Hanna) had, he said, continued to be counsel until his elevation to the Bench. On the motion of the vice-president, seconded by Mr. Doyle, Mr. George A. Moonan, B.L., was appointed standing counsel to the Society.

### RESIGNATIONS

THE REGISTRAR submitted a letter from Mr. James Fleming, Athlone, resigning his seat on the Council. Mr. Fleming's resignation was accepted with regret.

A letter from Mr. Horatio Todd, Belfast, ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, was read resigning from the Society.

### PHARMACISTS AND JURY SERVICE

THE REGISTRAR submitted a letter from the Town Clerk's office stating:—

By virtue of the Juries Act, 1927, pharmaceutical chemists actually practising as such are deemed to be exempt from jury service, but may serve on application. It will be necessary, therefore, for you to furnish to me not later than the 15th inst. a list of such persons who reside within the administrative area of the City of Dublin, and who are themselves, or whose wives are, rated to premises of £18 valuation and upwards.

The PRESIDENT said that in connection with this letter he had an interview with Mr. Meeke. It was definitely laid down under the new Juries Act that pharmaceutical chemists actually practising as such were exempt; and Mr. Meeke advised him to make the matter public at the meeting of the Council. Each pharmacist should inspect the jurors' list in his own district and see that his name was removed from it. A retired pharmaceutical chemist was not exempt. It was only pharmaceutical chemists actually practising as such who were. They had thought that they had total exemption.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Mr. Robert Spence Adair, R.D., to c/o R. Spence, Esq., The Medical Hall, Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan; Mr. A. C. Boles, Ph.C., to c/o Oliphant's Pharmacy, 20 Drumcondra Road, Dublin; Mr. James Boyd Alister, Ph.C., to 62 Inchicore Road, Dublin; Mr. Joseph Caddoo, Ph.C., to The Medical Hall, The Diamond, Clones, Co. Monaghan; Mr. Joseph Michael Carrick, Ph.C., to c/o Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Chance & Hunt, Ltd., Branch, 5/7 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.; Mr. R. Collis, Ph.C., to 31 Cabra Road, Dublin; Mr. John F. Courtney, Ph.C., to Ardlochan Villas, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin; Mr. Thomas Dunne, Ph.C., to Bolger's Medical Hall, Mount Mellick; Mr. D. C. Glenn, Ph.C., to c/o Adamson & Co., Ltd., 98 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin; Mr. T. Heely, Ph.C., to The Medical Hall, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo; Mr. Henry E. Malone, R.D., to 150 Georges River Road, Croydon Park, Sydney, N.S.W.; Mr. M. McDonald, Ph.C., to 117 Cole Street, Gardenvele, Melbourne; Mr. John E. O'Donnell, Ph.C., to c/o McNamara's, The Medical Hall, Tuam, Co. Galway; Mr. James F. Sherwood, Ph.C., to Craigmore, Rostrevor, Co. Down; Mr. Alfred N. Yoxall, Ph.C., to 4 Chilworth, 100 Stranmillis Road, Belfast; and Mr. E. E. Gracey, Ph.C., to Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

#### PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following who submitted certificates from other bodies were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

Miss A. MacMahon, 28 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin; T. J. Eaton, 13 Thomas Davis Street, Cork; William Peter Paul Johnson, Curry, Co. Sligo; D. J. McMahon, c/o P. D. Larkin, 12 West Street, Drogheda; and Isidore Noyck, 11 Greenville Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.

#### CO-OPTION OF A MEMBER

The PRESIDENT said that in connection with the Legislation Subcommittee they had been strongly pressed by the druggists to give them representatives in the Council. As a result of the negotiations that had taken place, and as an evidence of good faith, they were now offering the druggists the first vacancy. Mr. Nugent is going to propose a druggist for co-option to the Council, a man he believed to be a worthy successor to Mr. Fred Storey, and that was saying a lot.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Is it not usual to wait until the next meeting of Council to co-opt a member.

The PRESIDENT said it was not usual. The rule said that the co-option was not to be later than two months after the time that the resignation was reported to the president. There were reasons why in this case the co-option should be immediate. It would keep faith with the druggists and would enable Miss Grene to have her calendar in perfect order for 1928.

The VICE-PRESIDENT proposed that Mr. M. J. Kieran, R.D., be co-opted a member of the Council. He could sincerely say that he had never had greater pleasure in doing anything in the Council. He firmly believed that were it not for Mr. Kieran's association with the Legislation Subcommittee the druggists' position would be as it was a few years ago when the two bodies were antagonistic to one another. Through the good offices of Mr. Kieran they had come to an agreement. Not only was the agreement in embryo, but it had become an accomplished fact. When they had Mr. Kieran on the Council they would have one of the best members they had ever had on it. He was a worker. His energy was marvellous. How he had got through the amount of work that he had got through while he (the vice-president) was in association with him was a wonder.

Mr. KERR said he had great pleasure in seconding the co-option of Mr. Kieran. He had known him since he

was quite a small boy, twenty years ago, and in these twenty years he had never met any young man of whose character for uprightness and straightforwardness he had a higher opinion. Mr. Nugent had told them about his action in regard to the settlement. Mr. Kieran simply refused to accept defeat. No matter what difficulties were to be faced he went on with the work of trying to come to a settlement; and it was due to the transparent honesty and ability of Mr. Kieran that a settlement was come to. It was a settlement that was come to in good faith; and therefore he thought that it was incumbent upon them to give this representation to the druggists.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Kieran had earned Mr. Meeke's highest praise by his conduct of the case against overwhelming odds. He was fighting a lone hand with the Legislation Subcommittee; and he had succeeded in getting what he wanted.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: I am delighted to see a druggist on the Council once more, because I think that they really deserve representation here.

The PRESIDENT: They are entitled to it.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: And they have not one at all. It seems to be hard lines.

The PRESIDENT: We can keep good faith with them by co-opting one now and again when you get the right kind of candidate.

Mr. Kieran was unanimously co-opted.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the Law Committee and the House Committee were received and adopted.

#### THE BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

Mr. DOYLE, Secretary of the Benevolent Fund Committee, made a statement in reference to the progress of the project. He had written to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and had seen Mr. Kidney and Mr. Weir of the Commercial Travellers' Association. They had kindly given him a lot of information. Mr. Weir said it would be necessary or desirable to register under the Friendly Societies Act. So he interviewed officials of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and they said it was purely optional to register, and that there was no fee. They said there were some advantages in registration because it gave them some sort of check on the administration of the fund. Before registering, it would be necessary to draw up rules and submit them for approval to the Minister. It was suggested that the Committee was rather small and not sufficiently representative, and that they should get some of the older members of the Council to help in the drawing in of funds. The general feeling was that it was on the annual subscriptions that the fund would really exist.

The PRESIDENT: If we had £1,000 for a start it would be very useful. At the moment it would be premature to enlarge the Committee. Go ahead. Get the rules and regulations drawn up; and I am sure Dr. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, and Dr. Walsh will be only too happy to come in and help your Committee.

#### CHAIN OF OFFICE

Mr. KERR proposed that a small committee, say of three consisting of the president, vice-president and Sir Thomas Robinson be appointed to take steps with a view to procuring a chain of office for the president. He said there had been twenty presidents up to date. A chain of twenty links would not cost very much.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I am opposed to it.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said he liked the blue ribbon at present attached to the president's badge of office.

The PRESIDENT: Personally I like the ribbon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he had a regard for the blue ribbon. It did not necessarily mean that a gold chain around his head would give dignity to one.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY proposed as an amendment that they retain the existing blue ribbon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the amendment.

Dr. RYAN said he thought they should postpone the consideration of the matter in view of coming changes in legislation.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON seconded Mr. Kerr's motion. The Society, he said, had grown to be a great body, exercising very important functions in the Free State.

Mr. Brooke Kelly's amendment was carried by eight votes to seven. The President did not vote.

#### NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS

The Registrar notified the deaths of the following:—

Samuel Adamson, Ph.C.; George Gordon Dixon, Ph.C.; John O'Hanlon Kennedy, Ph.C.; Henry James Matthews, John Thomas Manning, Ph.C.; Wm. Rutherford, Ph.C.; John Grattan Yoxall, Ph.C.; Patrick Finn, chemist and druggist; James Hanson, chemist and druggist; Charles McAlister, chemist and druggist; James McGowan, chemist and druggist; William Murphy, chemist and druggist; Ann O'Neill, chemist and druggist; Wm. Smyth, chemist and druggist; William White, chemist and druggist; Jeremiah Kingston, R.D.; and James Pollard, R.D.

#### RE-ELECTION OF EXAMINER

On the motion of Mr. Gorry, seconded by Mr. Brooke Kelly, Mr. M. V. Sargent, M.P.S.I., was re-elected an examiner for the registered druggist examination.

#### ELECTIONS

On the motion of the president, seconded by the vice-president, the following were elected to membership:—

Mr. Patrick Joseph Barry, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, Loughrea, Co. Galway; Miss Brigid Corrigan, Ph.C., 7 Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin; Mr. Robert Farrell, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo; Mr. Michael Hugh Glynn, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Foxford, Co. Mayo; Mr. Edward P. Irwin, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Granard; Mr. F. Meagher, Ph.C., 2 Clyde Road, Dublin; Mr. Bernard Murphy, Ph.C., 417-8 Corso Umberto, Rome; Mr. Dominic J. O'Hanlon, Ph.C., 106 Mary Street, Weymouth; Mr. John O'Sullivan, Ph.C., Howard's Medical Hall, Kanturk, Co. Cork; Mr. Michael Pettit, The Pharmacy, Clara; and Mr. F. J. Barragry, The Pharmacy, 68 New Street, Dublin.

#### NOMINATIONS

The following were nominated for membership, proposed by Mr. Roch and seconded by Mr. Kieran:—

Mr. Denis Vincent Sullivan, Ph.C., 31 Washington Street, Cork, and Mr. Daniel Joseph Brocely, Ph.C., Ballykelly.

Proposed by Mr. Warwick and seconded by Mr. Kerr:—

Mr. Henry Francis Moore, Ph.C., 130 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Hugh Patrick Crossan, Ph.C., 130 Donegall Street, Belfast; and Mr. Herbert Andrew Johnston, Ph.C., 2 Drumalis Terrace, Larne, Co. Antrim.

Proposed by the vice-president and seconded by Mr. Doyle:—

Mr. Wm. Keogh, Ph.C., 1 and 2 Rathgar Road, Rathgar, Dublin.

#### DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT

Mr. McCORMACK asked the president whether candidates for the Licence examination were examined on the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act?

The PRESIDENT replied in the affirmative. A most searching examination of the candidates was made on the poisons and pharmacy laws, and on the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

In the course of a discussion which followed, the necessity was emphasised of pharmacists throughout the county carrying out their duties in strict accordance with the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

## Wills

MR. ALFRED EDWARD CHASTON, Ph.C., of Triscombe, Edgar Road, Winchester, Hants, of Hunt & Co., High Street, Winchester, who died August 6 last, left estate of the gross value of £5,310 18s. 1d., with net personalty £4,019 3s. 4d. Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Walters Chaston, and Reginald James Harris. The testator left £100 to the benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the residue of the property to his wife, desiring, without creating any trust in the matter, she will make any provision for his sister, Edith Chaston, she may consider necessary.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on December 16, the president, Mr. A. C. McBride, J.P., in the chair. There were present also Messrs. H. Todd, J.P., H. Lancashire, J.P., J. E. Connor, J.P., J. C. Culbert, W. S. Taylor, R. I. Edwards, W. J. Rankin, W. J. Hardy, J. F. Grimes, J.P., Fred Storey, S. Gibson, J.P., J. Dundee, W. Martin, S. S. Badger, J.P., Professor Small, Dr. Acheson. Apologies were received from Mr. A. Wilson and Mr. J. Maxwell.

#### SELLING PATENT MEDICINES FROM VAN

Mr. W. Redpath, L.P.S.I., Church Street, Ballymoney, co. Antrim, wrote:—

The sale of patent medicines and other legitimate chemists' lines, now carried on by grocers and hawkers throughout the country, compels me in an attempt to safeguard my own interests, and to do so I propose putting a motor van of my own, calling from door to door, through the country, of course, for the sale of non-poisonous articles only, and wish to be informed if the Pharmaceutical Society offer any objection to this form of disposal of some of my goods, as if things go on as they are at present the qualified chemist will soon be pushed out of business.

The CHAIRMAN said that as long as Mr. Redpath did not sell poisons they could not interfere with him. He could not sell poisons out of the van.

Several members raised the point that he could sell poisons from the van.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a nice point for the Minister of Home Affairs. The letter was not really one for the Council, but it was complimentary of Mr. Redpath to write.

Mr. GIBSON said he would require a hawker's licence. No action was taken.

#### APPEALS AGAINST POISONS LICENCES

The Home Office wrote that appeals by the Council against the issue of licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, would be heard on December 15 and 16. There were eighteen appeals relating to licences for the sale of sheep dip, etc., issued by county councils.

Mr. HARDY said he attended with the secretary at the Home Office at the hearing on December 15. None of the appellants on that day, save one, appeared in person. The appeals were heard by Mr. Magill and Mr. Greer, of the Home Office, and the former asked two members of Antrim County Council, who were present, to confine themselves to the regulations, irrespective of what their opinions of the Bill were, as they had nothing to do with that. The inspector of the Society reported that the druggists and pharmacists in the towns involved in the appeals carried considerable stocks of the articles in question. The applicants also urged that they got extended credit from the hardware man and general merchants. It was also alleged chemists charged higher prices than the licensees. The secretary of the County Council of Antrim spoke strongly in favour of not restricting the sale to pharmacists. The society made a strong case, and he did not think the applicants would succeed in sustaining the grant of the licences. If the farmers could be convinced they would not have to pay any more to chemists the agitation would die down.

The PRESIDENT described the statement as satisfactory.

Mr. HARDY said Mr. Badger was representing the Council at the appeals that day.

Thanks were tendered to Mr. Hardy and Mr. Badger for the fight they made at the Home Office.

Mr. TODD said they should now take up the question of these licences in Belfast, and the president said they would look into it when the matter came up.

Mr. HARDY said that they should agitate to have this power taken from the County Councils altogether, as the applicants simply went back to them and the same thing had to be gone through all over again.

At a later stage of the meeting Mr. BADGER gave an account of that day's appeals, and said that in one

instance they had no case as the druggist did not stock the goods. He urged that if the chemists got a monopoly they should not abuse it by unreasonable prices, otherwise the Home Office would sanction the grant of licences to outsiders.

Mr. HARDY said they made it clear if excessive prices were charged by chemists the Council would not oppose the grant of licences to others than members of the trade, but no case was cited of unreasonable charges.

Tributes were paid by Mr. Hardy and others to the work of the secretary, Mr. Kirkpatrick, on the hearing of the appeals.

The Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association wrote asking for a conference with representatives of the Council and the Association, "relative to the sale of poisons and keeping a register of same by traders other than chemists; also to discuss matters referred to by speakers at the general meeting held on November 30. It is the desire of the U.R.D.T.A. Committee to promote a strong co-ordination between the two bodies for the benefit of the drug trade." The letter was referred to the Law Committee.

#### LAW COMMITTEE

The Law Committee reported receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, relating to the sale of medicinal substances on market stalls, but as the substances mentioned, viz., Sloan's liniment and Angier's emulsion, did not come within the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, the Committee decided that no action could be taken.

#### DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS

Professor SMALL submitted the results of the December examination (Special Board) and moved its adoption. Mr. STOREY seconded.

Mr. TAYLOR asked what proportion of candidates passed.

Professor SMALL said of seventeen candidates eight passed. The report was adopted.

Professor SMALL read the report of the Board of Examiners, and moved its adoption.

Mr. TODD asked why so many candidates failed.

The PRESIDENT said that they were very poor candidates. Some failed in two or three subjects.

The report was adopted, and the president said that Miss McCausland being the first candidate to become the first fully qualified licentiate in the Society, her photograph should be in the room.

Mr. STOREY said there had been some grumbling as to the length of the examinations in some cases, and it was suggested that the examiners should be asked if it were possible to finish the examinations in future in four days.

Professor WREN said they were all eager to get through as quickly as possible. They would bear the suggestion in mind.

Mr. R. C. Jeffers, 25 Landscape Terrace, Belfast, was elected a member of the Society.

## Recent Patents

**Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions.** The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Foot-rot in Sheep.**—A lotion for the treatment of foot-rot in sheep comprising the following:—Nitric acid (s.g. 1.4), copper sulphate, soap, acetic acid (4 per cent.), sodium nitrate, water. (Morgan & Plowman, Abergavenny. 280,312.)

**Alkali Cyanides.**—A method of preparing cyanogen compounds of the alkali metals by treating a carbide of the metal with hydrocyanic acid, the stable product to be used as a fumigant or insecticide. (Californian Cyanide Co. 261,722.)

**Acetates.**—A process for producing alkali acetate in which methanol vapour is caused to react with alkali formate, or with carbon monoxide, methanol and hydrogen, at high temperature. (Ammonia & Nitrates, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. 271,589.)

## Legal Reports

**Sales after Closing-Hours.**—At Torquay Police Court, on December 15, Mr. Richard Jowett Atkinson, chemist and druggist, 1A The Strand and 1 Victoria Parade, was summoned for contravening the Shops Act, 1912. A police constable gave evidence of the purchase of Kodak films at each of the shops. Pleading "Guilty" on the defendant's behalf, Mr. G. H. L. Easterbrook said there were extenuating circumstances. The shops were permitted to be open for the sale of certain commodities, though Mr. Atkinson would prefer to shut them both. The sale was made in one case by an apprentice and in the other case by a new assistant. A previous conviction having been proved, a fine of £1 1s. was imposed in each case.

**Rival Antiseptics in Court.**—In the Sheffield County Court, on December 16, Mr. Frederick A. Lester, chemist and druggist, Holly Street, sued Mr. Charles A. Gardner, chemist and druggist, trading as John Clark & Co., West Street, claiming £25 damages against him for having, as he alleged, passed off as his own proprietary antiseptic Lestrol another antiseptic, called Gardall, which he had recently started manufacturing. Mr. Lester further sought an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing so, and claimed, in addition, £8 12s., balance due for goods supplied. There was a counterclaim in respect of this last item. For the plaintiff, Mr. Irwin Mitchell explained that for twenty-five years he had been Mr. Gardner's manager, but in January of this year he decided to terminate the connection. He had manufactured Lestrol and put it on the market, and it was used largely in industrial works as well as in hospitals. Mr. Mitchell said that Gardall had been sold when Lestrol had been ordered, and in one case, in his anxiety to oust Mr. Lester, Mr. Gardner had called upon a customer of his, Mr. Ronald Hillman, cashier to Howell & Co., boiler-tube makers, deposed that an order was given to Clark & Co. for a gallon of Lestrol, but within a day or two he received a gallon of Gardall. When it was found to be Gardall the defendant was written to, and replied in a letter setting forth the virtues of Gardall. Mr. Gardner, in evidence, denied that he had ever attempted to pass off Gardall as Lestrol, or that that had ever been done by his order, with his authority, or to his knowledge. The judge said that he was bound to think, upon the independent evidence for the plaintiff, that defendant had supplied Gardall when Lestrol had been ordered, and that this was done to deceive. He awarded the plaintiff £15 damages and the £8 12s. claimed for goods supplied, with costs, and allowed the defendant £3 5s. on the counterclaim. Leave to appeal was granted.

**A Sunday-Trading Order.**—In Whitechapel County Court, London, on December 19, Potter & Clarke, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Artillery Lane, E., sued Mr. J. Lindsey, herbalist, Queen's Road, Dalston, E., to recover the sum of £5 1s. 8d. for goods supplied. The defendant counterclaimed for the loss of profit on  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of Big Four Pastilles not delivered, £3 0s. 4d.; loss of profit on one gross of packet Big Four Pastilles, 18s.; and 30s., wages he had had to pay two men, making £5 8s. 4d. in all. The defendant said that on November 23 he ordered  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of Big Four Pastilles and one gross of packet pastilles, which were to be delivered at Kingston Street, S.E., not later than Saturday, November 26. They were not delivered, with the result that two men he employed had no stock to sell in the Sunday morning market at Walworth. This order had been given many times previously, and he had always received them in time. He subsequently received a letter apologising for their non-delivery, saying it was due to circumstances over which the plaintiffs had no control. He had no time to buy in the wholesale trade when the plaintiffs did not deliver. His profit on these pastilles was about 100 per cent. He did not know at the time that the pastilles had not been delivered by the plaintiffs. When he made inquiries, the plaintiffs' dispatch clerk told him that he had forgotten to send the goods. In cross-examination, he agreed that he paid for these goods by cheque, but stopped it when the goods were not

delivered. A man employed by the defendant said that on November 27, as there were no pastilles, the defendant had no stock, but he was paid 15s. as usual. Albert Edward Johnson, clerk in the employ of the plaintiffs, giving evidence on the plaintiffs' behalf, said that the order was given on November 23 for execution by the 26th. The goods were not delivered, owing to a mistake. Judge Clier said that he was wondering whether any of the directors of the plaintiffs had sufficient conscience to allow this man some compensation for what he had lost through their mistake. All the same, he thought it was illegal to give damages for goods which were to be sold illegally, on a Sunday, under the Lord's Day Observance Act, and he was not sure whether the plaintiffs were not liable to a penalty of 5s. for selling goods, knowing they were to be sold on a Sunday. After referring to the statute, the judge said that he was not entitled to give the defendant any damages. This law was very wisely not enforced, except in a very few places in England; but it was illegal to trade on a Sunday, and he would have to give judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and the counterclaim would be dismissed.

## New Companies and Company News

### P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

**EASTWOODS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of retail chemists now carried on by R. A. Eastwood and F. G. Eastwood at 106 Brunswick Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, as the "Administrators of F. A. Eastwood." The permanent directors are: R. A. Eastwood, The Ridge, Marple, Cheshire, F. G. Eastwood, "Clairvue," Hengistbury Road, Southbourne, Hants, and J. Birtwistle, Hurst Lea Road, New Mill, near Stockport. Solicitor: H. Jackson, Savoy Chambers, Wellington Road South, Stockport.

**SILICAL WATER SOFTENERS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of analytical chemists, manufacturers of and agents for apparatus, plant and machinery for the supply, purification, softening, cleansing, aerating and storage of water for all purposes, including mechanical indicating and recording apparatus, pumping and elevating machinery, storage receptacles, filter beds, etc. The first directors are: E. F. Bays; L. G. F. Dolly, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.; G. F. C. Gordon, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.; M. E. Ricketts. R.O.: 1-3 Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

**YAVAN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £15,000. Objects: To acquire certain patents for inventions and rights to inventions and processes relating to the manufacture of adhesive gums or other substances, and in particular the trade mark "Yavan," to adopt an agreement with Yava Works, Ltd., and/or Dr. R. Arnot, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, industrial, and other preparations, pigments, varnishes, adhesive substances, etc. The directors are: Sir Herbert E. Blain, J. B. White, J. S. Oliver, and Dr. R. Arnot. R.O.: Chesham House, 136 Regent Street, W.

**A. J. WHITE, LTD.**, announce an interim dividend of 4 per cent., less tax.

**LEWIS & PEAT, LTD.**—A fourth interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the current year on ordinary shares has been declared.

**A. & F. PEARS, LTD.**, have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, on ordinary shares.

**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.**, announce the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preference shares, payable December 31.

**BEECHAMS ESTATES AND PILLS, LTD.**—The resolutions submitted at meetings of the Ordinary and Preference shareholders for the sale of the assets and goodwill of the business of Beechams Pills and the reinvesting of the proceeds in real estate were duly passed at a meeting held on December 21.

**BENTHAM CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—At a meeting held on December 5 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. H. B. Britcliffe, County Bank Chambers, St. James Street, Accrington, was appointed liquidator.

**G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.**, have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months ended September 30, 1927.

**Y. Y. PILLS, LTD.**—In the Chancery Division, on December 20, Mr. Justice Romer heard a petition asking for confirmation of a reduction of its capital from £7,500 to £4,000 by returning money to the shareholders in excess of its wants. His lordship sanctioned the reduction.

**JOSEPH NATHAN & Co., LTD.** (proprietors of "Glaxo"), report that cabled information indicates that accounts for year ended September 30, 1927, will show net profit, subject to audit, of £55,045. The report will be issued in March, when the meeting will be held. The directors have declared the usual half-yearly dividend on 7 per cent. preference shares, and will ask shareholders to confirm declaration and immediate payment of dividend for the year on 8 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares.

## Deeds of Arrangement

**Srigley, Thomas W.**, 48 Newland Street West, Lincoln, chemist and druggist.—The following are creditors:—Palmolive Co., Ltd., £19; Houghton Butcher, Ltd., £40; Illingworths, Ltd., £50; Butler & Crispe, £50; Zenobia, Ltd., £26; Srigley, Mrs., Pickering, £600; Raimes & Co., York, £25.

## Bankruptcy Reports

**Re George Alan Taylor**, Nottingham, chemist and druggist. This debtor appeared for public examination at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on December 1. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £2,177, with assets estimated at £20. In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he was a chemist and druggist by profession, but when his brothers went into the Army during the war he went to work his mother's farm, carrying on the chemist business in the evenings. After the war he started dealing in cattle and had about £2,000 debts owing to him. He could not recover the money because he had been advised that he had been carrying on an illicit trade in defiance of Government control. Since 1922 he had been breeding spaniel dogs and had made a living out of it. He had kept no books because he had always dealt in cash. The debtor further stated that he had a Ford van for eight or nine years and eventually sold it for £20. His son was a creditor for £194. The examination was closed.

**Re John Merson Grant.**—The public examination in bankruptcy of John Merson Grant, 26 Grove Street, Derby, chemist and druggist, took place at Derby on December 20. According to the statement of affairs the liabilities expected to rank for dividend were £298 14s. 7d. and the assets were estimated to realise £243 3s. 9d. net. Debtor admitted to the Official Receiver, however, that debts to the further amount of £6 16s. 6d. had been overlooked. He commenced trading on his own account in May, 1923, paying £500 for an already existing business. This sum, which he now considered to have been excessive, included, besides the stock, fittings and goodwill, a proprietary baby food. His capital was £300, consisting of savings, and he paid £250 down. At first his takings were about £9 per week and his profits £165 per annum. By the time of last year's strike the former had about doubled, but profits had increased only to £200 per annum, because he had spent considerable sums on advertising. His trade was principally among railway people, and after the strike his takings dropped to less than £5 per week. When creditors began to press him he went to moneylenders, from whom he had obtained in all £269, agreeing to repay £332.—The examination was declared closed.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE second evening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 14, Mr. Harvey P. Arthur (Chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch) presiding. The Resident Secretary read the first communication, which was:—

#### Notes on Constituents of *Artemisia Brevifolia* (Wallich)

##### [ABSTRACT]

These notes were sent from the laboratories of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, with five specimens of substances isolated from *Artemisia brevifolia*, Wallich, in the course of the manufacture of santonin. These substances were:—(1) *Camphor*.—In working with *A. brevifolia* a volatile oily product was separated, which, on standing for some time in a cool place, set to a more or less solid mass. This consisted of crystalline matter with associated essential oil. The crystalline matter was separated, and, after purification, was found to be camphor. The melting-point of sublimed camphor was found to be 177° C. The optical rotation was that of lævo-camphor  $\alpha_D = -44$ . It appears to be, therefore, the exact lævo-isomer of B.P. camphor. A similar camphor is reported to have been found in *Matricaria Parthenium*. The lævo-camphor forms a monobromide which can be more easily purified than the camphor itself. The monobromide has a melting-point of 76° C., identical with that from the dextro-camphor of the Pharmacopœia. A mixture of the two monobromides gave a considerably lower melting-point. The total quantity of camphor present is very small. (2) The *essential oil*, separated from the camphor by pressure, was refrigerated to remove as much camphor as possible. It was then fractionated, but the boiling-point moved through a range from 110° C. to 180° C. All fractions collected contained small quantities of camphor. The specific gravity was found to be 0.950. It does not contain either a phenolic or an aldehyde constituent, and the reactions indicate an essential oil of the terpene class. The characteristic odour of *A. brevifolia* is not due to this pale yellow oil with terpene odour, but to a more volatile essential oil existing in very small quantity and difficult of isolation owing to its volatility. (3) *Brevifolin*.—In the mother liquors from *A. brevifolia* there was found a substance which, unlike santonin, could be extracted from an alkaline liquor by means of chloroform. This substance was found to be present in the herb to the extent of 0.01 per cent. After purification and final recrystallisation from 60 per cent. alcohol a beautiful white, light crystalline product was obtained, consisting of short, whitish glistening needles, having a melting-point of 80° C. It is only sparingly soluble in water, slightly more so on heating; but readily soluble in benzene, chloroform, ether and alcohol. It is also soluble in dilute sodium hydroxide solution, from which it may be extracted with chloroform. Warmed with sodium-hydroxide solution on neutralising, the substance is recovered unchanged. Dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, a yellow solution is formed, which, on diluting, yields the substance unchanged. It does not form an acetyl compound. With concentrated nitric acid, an immediate intense blue colour is developed, and, on warming, this colour changes through violet and purple to red. This colour reaction is particularly striking. Like santonin, it has no nitrogen in its molecules, but, unlike santonin, it is unaffected by light. It is optically inactive. The name "Brevifolin" is suggested for this new principle, the constitution of which remains yet to be determined. It is quite different from the artemisin reported by Merck as being obtained from *Artemisia maritima*, which has a melting-point of 200° C, (5) *Bromo-brevifolin* is a substitution product, where one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of bromine.

##### DISCUSSION

Mr. EASSON, from Professor Barger's department of Medical Chemistry in the University, said he had been

examining this substance but could not yet say definitely what it was. The empirical formula appeared to be  $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$ . The indications were that it might either be an aldehyde or a ketone, quite possibly the latter. This, however, would only be known when they had completed the research now proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN said this communication would be of interest to pharmacists in business, as it might affect the price of santonin which was presently excessively high.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL said it was quite probable that if these by-products became of commercial value they might help to reduce the cost of santonin.

Mr. DOTY said that they would look forward with great expectation and pleasure to the final result of the research.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the discussion on pharmacopœia revision, said in his apprenticeship days the Pharmacopœia was the most important book in the pharmacy, but to-day the position was very different, and that was to be regretted. Too many pharmacists nowadays had to purchase medicines rather than preparing them themselves. The discussion opened with:—

#### Some Analytical Notes on Pharmacopœia Revision

By E. J. SCHORN, Ph.C., A.I.C.

##### [ABSTRACT]

The chief fault to find with the British Pharmacopœia as an analytical guide is its lack of definition. Many terms are used which have no absolute meaning, and their interpretation depends on the opinion of the analyst. The following expressions would be the better of precise definition: *Reaction*.—The reaction of a substance when dissolved in distilled water should be more closely described than merely by saying "slightly alkaline" or "faintly acid." It would be wiser to state the tint produced under definite conditions with a suitable indicator. The general method of determination of reaction might be given in an appendix, which would contain a list of indicators and buffer solutions. The use of a "ladder," "mixed" or "universal," indicator might also be considered. *No appreciable Ash*.—This expression occurs frequently under several organic compounds. For general purposes the ash limit should not exceed 0.05 per cent.—0.1 per cent. It would also be advisable for the B.P. to include a standard method for the ash determination of crude drugs; varying results can be obtained according to the method and source of heat employed. The use of ammonium carbonate should receive official recognition or condemnation. *Detection of Impurities*.—In the qualitative tests for impurities the quantitative aspect has been largely ignored. Only in a few instances is the amount of substance under test stated, and the fullest use of control tests has not been exploited. The vagueness and futility of such phrases as "not more than the slightest reaction," and "not more than the slightest trace," etc., cannot be too strongly condemned. The correct procedure is to state definitely the amount of substance, the amount of reagents, the temperature employed and the time elapsing before the effect is noted. The chief difficulty, however, is measuring the intensity of the reaction. This can only be done by carrying out a test under similar conditions with a known amount of the impurity representing the limit of adulteration. It is preferable that the impurity should be present not in simple aqueous solution, but in a solution of a chemically pure sample of the substance under test. Instead of the tests given under Appendix IV it might be advisable to substitute under the heading of each ion general and specific routine tests by which it may be identified when present as an impurity. For the more commonly occurring impurities (chloride, sulphate, heavy metals, iron and alkaline earths) it might also be possible to include certain definitions of intensity of reaction.

##### DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

*Specific gravity*.—It is not always convenient in practice to bring liquids to 15.5° C. when determining this value. It would be handy especially for alcohol and water mixtures if the B.P. included a table of corrections for temperature. *Boiling-points*.—It would be advisable if the B.P. gave a correction for the atmospheric pressure

as well as the correction for emergent steam. The effect of varying pressure is of extreme importance and is the cause of most discrepancies of results dependent on the boiling point of a liquid. *Alkaloidal Assays*.—The necessity of washing with water the last organic layers in all alkaloidal assays cannot be too strongly emphasised. The ease with which aconite alkaloids decompose should be noted. Evaporation of both alcoholic solution and final ethereal solution should be done at ordinary temperature under reduced pressure. The use of petroleum ether in the first stage instead of ether is recommended. A similar substitution of petroleum ether or benzene, for chloroform in the first stages of ext. belladonna. liq. is also suggested. In tr. opii the titration of total morphine and the filtration of the base through cotton-wool to obviate the use of the counterpoised filters. *Titration Methods*: The use of the numerous strengths of sulphuric acid solutions has already been noted from many quarters. The method of "residual titration" might possibly be included with advantage to ac. sulph.; sod. nitris; ammon. carb.; liq. ammon.; and liq. ammon. fort. A volumetric estimation of the silver compounds (arg. nit., etc.) would be quicker and cheaper. A volumetric estimation of liq. mg. (HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> with standard acid to methyl red would also reduce the time of estimation. The use of methyl red is strongly advocated in place of methyl orange,

especially with solutions more dilute than  $\frac{N}{10}$  H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The sharpness of the end point more than makes up for any inconvenience caused by the requirement of boiling off CO<sub>2</sub>. The suitability of methyl red as an indicator for all weak bases (ammonia, alkaloids, etc.) calls for its inclusion in any case. Although iodo-eosin has been adversely criticised by Mr. Dott, its extreme sensitivity to alkaloids should entitle it to some consideration. Provided the sample used is pure and passes a preliminary test excellent results may be obtained. To be satisfactory 100 c.c. of recently boiled and cooled distilled water should be acidified with one drop (from a burette)  $\frac{N}{100}$  acid. Then 0.2 c.c. indicator solution (1-500) is added, followed by 10 c.c. of neutral ether. On shaking, the aqueous layer should be colourless. On the addition of two drops (from burette) of  $\frac{N}{100}$  NaOH the aqueous layer

should become pale red after shaking. The technique of iodo-eosin titration is slightly different from the usual, but as it is generally known beforehand how much volumetric solution approximately is to be used the method is quite expedient. The shaking after each addition of volumetric solution is essential. *Micro-Methods of Analysis*.—A wider application of micro-methods in analysis is desirable. The saving of time, and especially of material is a great consideration in this matter. Tests of identity and purity for all powdered drugs should be given, and not only in a few instances. *Alcoholometry*: There should be an official process for the determination of the alcohol content of tinctures and liquid extracts, etc. A series of alcoholometric tables would be also a useful innovation. To facilitate calculation and to ensure all calculations being carried to the same degree of accuracy it would be a great boon to workers constantly using the B.P. if a table of four-figure logarithm were included. The lecturer then went on to make specific suggestions which were prompted by queries from students.

(To be continued.)

A SURVEY OF HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—The Canadian "Commercial Intelligence Journal" of December 3 contains a *résumé* of the relative merits and prices of white and red rubber hot-water bottles, and discusses the prospects of introducing bottles of Canadian manufacture into this country.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAID.—A correspondent of the "Daily Express" (December 15), writing from Farnham, Surrey, and using the initials "P. W. R.," states:—"Recently I was given a prescription by my doctor for a bottle of medicine, which he said would cost 1s. 6d. I was charged 3s. 4d. by the chemist. The public, in my considered opinion, has every reason to be dissatisfied with the prices charged by chemists."

## Made at Home

LOOKING through an old manuscript book of household recipes (cooking and domestic remedies), it occurred to me a selection of some would be interesting to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The original owner's name, that of my great-aunt, is engrossed in old Italian script, surrounded with an elaborate and delicate scroll of freehand penmanship, with the date 1793. Very amusing are the quaint titles of the various recipes and the humorous names given to the supposed originators of the delicacies. Here is a list of some of them:—

To Pickle Walnuts, by Mary Allspice.  
Sauce for Fish, by Mrs. Salmon.  
A Christmas Pudding, by Dame Goodall.  
Paste Royal, by Susannah Puff.  
To make Bread (this contains eggs and is made with fresh milk), by Mrs. Bridget Motherly.  
Wafer Cakes, by Mrs. Alice Brittle.  
Mince Pies, by Letitia Candy.  
Fine Puff Paste, by Miss Betty Honeycomb.  
Elderberry Wine, by Miss Barbara Bountifull.  
To Hang Beef (you commence with a 36-lb. piece of beef and require 8 days to complete process), by Petre Salt.  
Gooseberry Vinegar, by Mrs. Acid. (Mrs. Acid stakes her reputation that this vinegar never yet was either "rivald" or "equald.")

Needless to say many of these edibles as prepared would be too expensive for the ordinary housewife nowadays, with six eggs in a cake or pudding, and brandy in most puddings and sauces. And where in the modern suburban house could one find room to hang a piece of beef of 36-lb. weight? Great advances have been made during the past hundred years, but have we not lost some things of worth too, in being fed from cold storage depôts, or with machine-made foods, and the host of tinned and preserved comestibles, even if a dessert of vitamins from A to Z follows each meal? Let us turn to the medicinal formulas.

### To make excellent Bitters

Best Peruvian bark	...	...	1 oz.
Gentian root	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Orange peel	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Rhubarb	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Infuse in one quart of mountain wine. (I find no note of what mountain wine is.)

### Medicine to take in Spring

Epsom salts	...	...	2 oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	1 oz.
Flour of brimstone	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	1 quart.

A wineglassful to be taken three mornings, and rest three mornings alternately.

This has been a regular spring medicine, as long as I remember, under the name of "Imperial," but well sweetened. They were more heroic in those days, and sugar, of course, was about six times the price it is to-day.

### For Bowel Complaint

Sal volatile	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Laudanum	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Best brandy	...	...	3 pennyworth

One teaspoonful every hour.

Of what was laudanum then composed? I have an old formula:—Ext. papav. alb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; gum opii,  $\frac{4}{2}$  oz.; ext. hyoscyami, 1 oz.; s.v.r. et aquæ, ana 2 pints.

### Effervescent Mixture for Bilioumess

Extract of taraxacum	...	...	1 oz.
Carbonate of soda	...	...	1 oz.
Sweet nitre	...	...	1 oz.
Water to make	...	...	20 oz.

In one bottle.

Tartaric acid	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	20 oz.

In a separate bottle.

One oz. of each mixture during effervescence, three times daily.

It may be noted that none of the recipes for medicines has fictitious names appended, with the exception of one for extract of malt. This, being prepared from such a well-known innocuous article, was simply a homely remedy savouring more of the cook than the doctor, whereas the others were respected and not to be lightly



treated, being possessed of some occult powers. The formula for extract of malt runs thus :—

Get of the ground malt one peck, put it in a tub, pour over it six quarts of boiling water, stir well and cover for 48 hours; then strain through a hair sieve, put it in a preserving pan over a slow fire, skimming it till it ropes and is a syrup of the consistency of treacle. You must observe to let it boil very slowly, it will take 2½ to 3 hours to do it properly. When cold put it in gallypots for use. One teaspoonful to be taken in the morning fasting and one at night going to bed.

One other interesting formula is worth recording as an example of elementary scientific horticulture 130 years ago (it is, of course, a concentrated solution):—

*A vegetative Liquor for accelerating the Blooming of bulbous rooted Flowers in Winter in Apartments*

Nitre	...	...	...	3	oz.
Common salt	...	...	...	1	oz.
Potash	...	...	...	½	oz.
Sugar	...	...	...	½	oz.
Rain water	...	...	...	1	lb.

Evidently the purifying property of charcoal was not then generally known.—C. E. D. (21/12).

## A Chemist as Hero

CHEMISTS on the stage, like chemists in fiction, may be used either as an item of local colour or as an integral part of the structure of a play or novel. "The Cave Man!" by Daisy Fisher and Harold Simpson, withdrawn from the Savoy Theatre on December 17, but said to be doing fairly well in the provinces, is a sufficiently agreeable after-dinner entertainment; if it was anything more, we should be tempted to expand the elementary proposition we have just formulated. The authors have some idea—jointly, at any rate—of construction, and there seems to be no reason why they should not write a more coherent play. The main plot of "The Cave Man!" may be told in a sentence. Simon Quayle, a diffident and unsuccessful village chemist, credits the statement that a pair of braces sold to him by a stranger can bring prosperity, and under this inspiration invents a popular perfume and rescues a man from drowning; but being persuaded, after the loss of the braces, that the fault is not in his stars but in himself, exemplifies his new-found virility and leads up to the final curtain line by ordering one rasher of bacon for his breakfast. We do not propose to stress the point that, even in a "farical comedy" (the designation in the programme), the presence of a chemist as the protagonist appears to necessitate some appreciable factor of design or exposition arising from the nature of his vocation. In the case before us, the perfume on which so much turns might, for anything we know to the contrary, have equally well have been invented by the village hairdresser or, indeed, any inhabitant but the village idiot. That character, by the way, has apparently strayed into the play in the shape of the chemist's assistant, an uncouth being who might have passed as a caricature (with acknowledgments to Dickens) sixty or seventy years ago but is now quite unrecognisable. The glimpse that we are vouchsafed of the shop at the back of the stage does not suffice to disclose the nature of the business carried on; and the underplot, in which the love interest is to be found, is an excrescence painfully reminiscent of amateur theatricals.

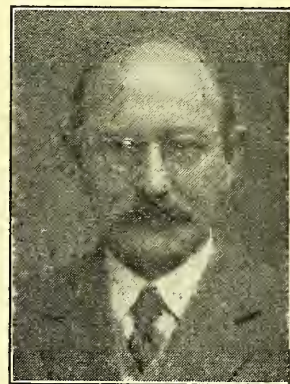
Of this farrago the experienced members of the caste on whom the chief burden of interpretation falls make the best that is possible. Miss Kate Cutler, whose accomplished art has been the mainstay of many comedies, good and otherwise, is consistently delightful as a vain and voluble widow. Miss Louise Hampton, as the harassed wife of the chemist, makes an admirable foil to Miss Cutler with an acutely observed study. Mr. Horace Hodges, as Simon Quayle, builds up an entirely likeable character with subtle touches worthy of better material: he almost achieves, indeed, the unattainable feat of making credible the scene of purchasing the braces from the stranger. But "credo quia impossibile" does not hold good in the theatre.

## Personalities

At a recent meeting of the Caerphilly Chamber of Trade, Mr. T. Davies, chemist and druggist, and Mr. T. E. Williams, chemist and druggist, were elected to the executive committee.

MR. F. JACKS, chemist and druggist, Stone, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Staffordshire. During the thirty-eight years in which Mr. JACKS has been in business in his native town he has taken an active interest in public affairs, the offices he has held including the chairmanship of the Urban District Council (1908-10), presidency of the Stone Traders' Association (for two periods), and a governorship of Alleyne's Grammar School, Stone. At present he is a member of the Staffordshire Insurance Committee and chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. JACKS is a Past-Master of St. Michael's Lodge, No. 2487, and holds Past Provincial rank. Another position held by Mr. JACKS is that of General Income Tax Commissioner.

MR. R. G. HOOK, Ph.C., the newly elected president of the Folkestone Chemists' Association, was educated at a private school. He subsequently spent a period abroad, and on returning to England served his apprenticeship with Mr. (now Dr.) W. R. Hadwen, at Highbridge. He passed the Minor and Major examinations in the same year (1889), and then obtained further experience with John Bell & Co., London, Read & Orchard, Salisbury, Chave & Jackson, Hereford, and Whitfield & Son, Scarborough. In 1904 Mr. Hook went to Folkestone to manage the Dover Road pharmacy of Mr. C. J. Taylor, from whom, in 1918, he purchased the business.



MR. R. G. HOOK, Ph.C.

At a meeting of Rhyl Urban District Council, on December 12, a letter was read from Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, C.B.E., chemist and druggist, regretting inability, owing to ill health, to continue to represent Rhyl on the North Wales Advertising Board, of which he had been a member for the past seventeen years.

## Almanacs and Calendars

We have received during the past few days copies of several almanacs, calendars and similar publications distributed at this season by wholesale and retail houses. The following are of general interest :—

WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD., Battersea and Fulham, London, S.W., send out an oval wall calendar, 15 in. by 11 in., containing clearly printed daily leaves, and thus suited to desk and office use.

THE "WIRELESS TRADER" YEAR BOOK AND DIARY FOR 1928, published by the Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., 139 and 140 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, covers much of the same ground as in previous years, though owing to the large number of changes still taking place in the trade, considerable revision has been necessary. Some of the less important matter has been deleted this year, but omissions are more than counterbalanced by additions, notable among which are the Merchandise Marks Acts, the enlarged section dealing with foreign customs tariffs, and an article on battery charging and service. The usual reference matter, such as calendar, postal information and trade associations, is included, while the trade directory is printed on coloured paper—green, salmon, cerise or yellow—according to the nature of the information. The price of the Year Book is 5s. 6d. (7s. 6d.) overseas), post free.

## Deaths

**ATTENBOROUGH.**—At 188 Market Street, Droylsden, Manchester, on December 13, Mr. Henry Richmond Attenborough, M.P.S., aged eighty-two. Mr. Attenborough was the oldest chemist and druggist in business in the Manchester district. He was apprenticed to Mr. John Kellett, Upper Jackson Street, Hulme, in October, 1859, and on completing his apprenticeship went to Dr. White, 28 Shudehill. He was with Taberner & Co., at the corner of Rochdale Road and Angel Meadow, from 1865 till 1875, when he bought the business of Mr. Boon, Market Street, Droylsden. Mr. Attenborough was a member of the old Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Manchester; he presented his certificate of membership to the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association a few years ago.

**HOPKINSON.**—At 48 Baldry Gardens, Streatham, London, S.W.16, on December 14, after a painful illness, Mrs. Lillian Gertrude Hopkinson, widow of the late Mr. Walter John Hopkinson, M.P.S., and a principal of Manners & Hopkinson, manufacturing chemists, 82 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, aged forty-nine. The business will be continued by Mrs. Hopkinson's son, Mr. G. T. Hopkinson, under the same style.

**MARKHAM.**—In Melbourne, Australia, recently, Mr. Walter Markham, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Markham, who was a native of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, went to Melbourne thirty-seven years ago. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

**WHYSALL.**—At Grantham, recently, the widow of the late Mr. William Whysall, Ph.C., and mother of Mr. George E. Whysall, chemist and druggist, 64 High Street, aged eighty-two.

**WILKINSON.**—On December 13, of typhoid fever, Mr. Clarence Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, Marsden, Huddersfield, aged twenty-seven. Mr. Wilkinson, who had been in business for about two years, is survived by a widow.

## Trade Notes

**WATERGLASS.**—Goodall, Backhouse & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leeds, invite inquiries regarding their prices and packings of waterglass.

**CLOSING FOR STOCKTAKING.**—Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, inform us that their works and warehouse will be closed for holidays and stocktaking from December 23 until January 2, 1928.

**"TABLOID" BLAUD PILL COMPOUND.**—Burrongs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, now issue a smaller product as "Tabloid" Blaud Pill Compound (half strength), in bottles of 100, the formula for which is: Pil. ferruginæ (Blaud), gr. 5; pulv. capsici, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; aloinæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ ; strychninæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ ; ac. arseniosi, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ .

**YEASTPIRIN.**—These tonic tablets are to be largely advertised early in the New Year, and it is suggested that chemists should be prepared to meet the resulting demand. Yeastpirin, Ltd., 26 and 27 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., have prepared special parcels of the tablets, on window display terms, and particulars of these are given in the advertisement pages.

**"OWN SPECIALITY" SOAP.**—Midgleys, of Manchester (associated with Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London), on another page in this issue, refer to the value of selling "own name" soap, the preparation of which is a branch of business in which they specialise. An interesting brochure on the subject will be sent post free on application.

**CASTILE SOAP.**—"Superox" Castile soap is manufactured in Great Britain by Fleurol (London), Ltd., a subsidiary company of Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., soap manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The soap is guaranteed to be made from the finest Spanish olive oil; it is pleasantly perfumed, has an excellent detergent action without irritant effect, and is likely to meet with a good demand.

Bonus offers are being made to chemists and to the public, full particulars of which will be sent on application.

A PRICE LIST which should be in the possession of every chemist is that issued by May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. Published half-yearly, the latest edition is printed throughout on art paper, which not only improves the illustrations, but renders the descriptive matter easier to read. The thumb index enables reference to the various sections of the list (druggists' sundries, patents, photographic, stationery-tobacco, drugs) without loss of time. It is interesting to note that in the case of bulk drugs, the company is adopting the standard package system in order to facilitate the rapid execution of orders. The list will be supplied free to chemists on application.

## Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 23, 1927.)

"GOMINA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Octave-Gonzales Roura, 11 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 482,113.

"TON"; for all goods (48). By Toro Tablet Co., Ltd., Watery Lane, Birmingham. 484,659.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 30, 1927.)

"CREOLAIT"; for chemicals (2). By Pease & Partners, Ltd., 92 Northgate, Darlington. 481,161.

"VIGANTOL"; for a medicine for rickets and osteomalacia (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31-34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, W.C.2. 483,293.

"SANASANA BRAND"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, W.C.2. 483,751.

"PIT-REN"; for medicines for asthma, pneumonia and hay-fever (3). By The Drug Products Co., Inc., 156 Meadow Street, Long Island City, New York, U.S.A. 484,222.

"CONFIGS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Batger & Co., Ltd., 60-102 Brook Street, Ratcliff, London, E.1. 485,099. (Associated.)

"DIJODYL"; for all goods (3). By J. D. Riedel A.G., 1-32 Rièdelstrasse, Berlin-Britz, Prussia. 485,355.

"AGPATREPTO"; for photographic papers and post cards (39). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Mainzerlandstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 484,683. (Associated.)

Device incorporating three interlocked squares; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Erasmo Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 484,043/044. (Associated.)

"JONALIA"; for all goods (48). By The Analgit Co., Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2. 483,471.

"PETALS"; for perfumed soap (48). By The British Soap Co., Ltd., New Pin Works, Foster Street, Wilmington, Hull. 484,461. (Associated.)

"NEMATONE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. C. Walton, 99 High Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.10. 485,246.

"MOTHER AND CHILD" under oval picture of mother giving feeding bottle to baby; for feeding bottles (50). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 485,141.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 7, 1927.)

"FLIT" on label device including container, spray and soldier over words "Join the Health Squad" (disclaimed); for insecticides (2). By Standard Oil Co., Constable Hook, New Jersey, U.S.A. 484,427. (Associated.)

Representation of Tower of London; for all goods (3). By The Tower of London Soap Co., Clegg's Hotel, The Green, Hampton Court, Middlesex. 482,126.

"NAVIO"; for a preparation for treatment of skin complaints. (3). By J. G. Morgan, 21 College Street, Swansea. 484,442.

"THE HOP LEAF" under picture of same; for medicated wines (3). By H. & G. Simonds, Ltd., Bridge Street, Reading. 484,593.

"KUSOL"; for a fever and influenza medicine (3). By P. R. Childe, 598 Coleridge Road, Attercliffe, Sheffield. 484,939.

## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

### Your New Diary

is a remarkable production, including in one volume as it does a complete trade directory, a very practical scribbling diary, and a most useful work of reference. The conspectus of modern methods of exterminating agricultural and horticultural pests makes a special appeal to me, not only because of its interest to the gardener and fruit grower, but as an aid to capturing new business. Chemists and druggists are the right people to supply fungicides and insecticides; but if they desire to make the most of this class of business, they must, as you point out, get away from hackneyed methods and be prepared to apply the most recent and trustworthy information in the development of what ought to be something more than a side-line. They should get away from dependence upon other people's packed goods, and offer suitable preparations of their own, besides being ready to prescribe and dispense specially compounded mixtures for application in unusual cases. Other sections of the *Diary* also possess peculiar value as helps to increasing turnover and profits, as most of your readers will discover, if they did not know it before, after careful study of the contents of the portly volume.

### A Subtle Flavour

of protection pervades the scheme outlined by Mr. F. J. Young for restricting supplies of photographic goods to particular dealers (*C. & D.*, December 17, p. 760), and I can quite imagine that the programme of the proposed joint association of photographic manufacturers and dealers will appeal to many retailers. Chemists do get tired of creating new business for manufacturers and then finding other traders pluck the fruit of their labours, so they are likely to welcome any workable scheme that may preserve something in the nature of a vested interest for them in the photographic trade. As you remark (p. 768), chemists are entitled to preferential treatment in this class of business, which they have built up with little or no outside help. The scheme explained by Mr. Young is, therefore, worthy of serious consideration, as also are your criticisms of the project.

### Payment of Commissions

to insured persons who bring their prescriptions to be dispensed is surely the height of stupidity. It is difficult to imagine that anyone could ever be so foolish as to descend to such a practice, the mere existence of which must prove mischievous. What becomes of complaints respecting the inadequacy of the chemist's remuneration for National Health Insurance dispensing if it can be shown that the business is so highly valued in some quarters that commission is paid on it? I am none too sure that advertising ought to be permitted in this connection, but bribery should certainly be suppressed with a heavy hand. The system is unfair, it is unprofessional, and I agree with you that a prohibitory clause in the chemist's agreement is necessary if such bribery is actually going on. There is already too much commercialism in this branch of our business, and a firm stand must be taken against the introduction of further abuses.

### Selling Soap

may be made productive of profit, as urged by Mr. E. T. Ellis (*C. & D.*, December 17, p. 761), but our trouble is that we are expected to stock so many different kinds of soap. The idea of pushing our own brands is excellent in theory, but not workable in practice except for a limited number of chemists, and even they may be labouring under a mistaken notion when they think they are better off for pushing their own brands instead of proprietary brands. Customers have their own views respecting the soap they want, and it is far from easy to induce them to make a permanent change. Superfatted soap, by the way, does not exist, as any soap manufacturer could have told your contributor. The term is still employed, but it does not mean what it implies, and it has been dropping out of

use for some time past. As regards the alleged superiority of transparent soaps, that may be a matter of opinion, but facts do not accord with the view. My recollection goes back to the time when there was a big sale for transparent soap.

### Inquiry

into the genesis of names is of never-ending interest, and one is curious to know what was the origin of the name mirbane, which appears in the latest instalment of your "Commercial Compendium." Oil of mirbane, otherwise essence of mirbane or mirban, was used by Collas to designate the compound (nitrobenzole) which Mitscherlich had first obtained in 1834, to which he had applied the name nitrobenzide. Collas introduced this substance into commerce as a synthetic perfume under the fancy name about 1850. What was the source of his inspiration; what were the linguistic elements of which he made use? In these times of artificial perfumes it is perhaps worth while recollecting that this article may be considered to be the first of its class, although it is now only employed for soaps and goods which require a strong and coarse odour. Apparently there is an impression abroad that this so-called artificial oil of bitter almonds is used to-day in perfumery, as I find in a work on perfumes, published this year, a statement that the essence of mirbane "has now almost superseded" the genuine essential oil of almonds in perfumery.

### The Incessant Reactions

between East and West are illustrated again in your remarks upon artificial cassia oil. From what country did cassia and cinnamon originate? is a question which has provided much scope for search and research. From the earliest times, from the days when cassia and cinnamon were prescribed as constituents of the holy oil for use in the temple of the Hebrews, these two barks have been as twins in the esteem in which they have been held as spices and perfumes. Pliny resented the high regard in which they were held. In that chapter of his twelfth book in which he treats "of the felicitie of Arabia" (Holland's translation) he says:—"Neither Cinamon nor Casia doe grow in Arabia, and yet it is named Happie: unworthy cuntry as it is for that surname, in that it taketh it selfe beholden to the gods above, therefore, whereas indeed they have greater cause to thanke the infernall spirits beneath." This exhibition of spleen is apparently due to jealousy on behalf of his own gods which were not of the infernal realm. "For what," he asks, "hath made Arabia blessed, rich and happie, but the superfluous expense that men be at in funerals? employing those sweet odors to burne the bodies of the dead, which they knew by good right were due unto the gods. . . . What heapes of odours have been bestowed in the honour of dead bodies, whereas we offer unto the gods by crums and graines onely [that is. in incense] . . . but of all this masse of Spice and Odors, how much (I pray you) commeth to the service of the celestiall gods, in comparison of that which is burnt at funeralls to the Spirits infernall?"

### Dr. Johnson Extolled Burton,

the melancholy anatomist, as an intriguing writer, but I think Herodotus is as good as any for stimulating a jaded appetite. This may be because his tales are told with such *naïveté* that our sense of wonder is born again under his influence, and we renew the days of our childhood. In any case Pliny would not respond to the appeal of the "Father of History" in this matter of cinnamon and cassia in Arabia, and he bluntly and rudely calls him "the prince of lyers." His account of the large birds building their nests with the cinnamon bark, brought from unknown regions, and the device of the Arabians tempting the said birds to carry the heavy limbs of oxen and asses to their nests so as to cause the breaking down of the nests in order that the precious bark might be precipitated within reach of the collectors, does place a severe strain upon our credulity. Pliny assigns it to "fabulous antiquity," and we cannot be surprised that he surmised that these "certaine foutes" consisted "principally of the Phœnix."

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## Editorial Articles

### A Belgian Pioneer in Pharmacy

THE four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pierre Coudenberg, of Antwerp, cannot be celebrated with the precision in point of date usually associated with such events; as far as we are aware, no one has succeeded in tracing the year in which he was born. Writing in 1845, Dr. C. Broeckx assigned Coudenberg's birth to the first quarter of the sixteenth century; but the circumstance that Belgian works of reference conjecturally give the limits of his career as 1520-94, with reservation, enables us to select the present year for a brief appreciation of this early pharmacist and botanist. According to the usage of his period, the accepted spelling of his name has several variants, which need not concern us for our present purpose. Of his early life little is known, but it appears that he opened a shop with the sign of the Bell—Gesner gives it as the Old Bell—in the Marché St. Jacques, Antwerp, at a time when pharmacy in Belgium, as elsewhere, had hardly been differentiated from the trade of the grocers. The formation of his botanical garden took place in 1548, three years after the establishment of the famous one at Padua, the oldest in Europe, and about the same length of time after the birth of John Gerard. In this garden he cultivated more than 600 different species or varieties; and of these no fewer than 159 (among which are a few doubtful ones) have been identified by Dr. Broeckx and M. V. Pasquier, including such representatives of the materia medica of the age as *Aristolochia longa*, *Eryngium maritimum*, and *Menyanthes trifoliata*. The garden is referred to in highly eulogistic terms—"hortus stirpium ditissimus," and so forth—by Gesner, Lobel, Dodoens, Guichardin and other botanical authors. Coudenberg has even been credited with the invention of the hothouse. His garden was probably destroyed during the siege of Antwerp in

1585, when he himself may well have felt obliged to emigrate. His name has been attached to a variety of potentilla. Coudenberg has an equal and, as it happens, more tangible claim to remembrance in his annotated version of the dispensatorium of Valerius Cordus, a work referred to in some detail in our Special Issue of June 25, 1927. Appearing first, in Latin, in 1568, it reached its fifteenth edition in 1662, and had by that time been translated into Flemish, Dutch and French. A noteworthy detail of its publication is that the printer of the first edition was the well-known Christopher Plantin. In many instances the scholia of the commentator were several times longer than the text of the original author, indicating a wide acquaintance with other sources. Some of the later editions contained comments by Lobel and Rondelet. Coudenberg has left few traces of his personal characteristics; but it is related that during an outbreak of pestilence in his city in 1558 he prepared a "préservatif" which he distributed gratuitously, and that the municipal authorities ordered it for their employees. He has been called, with legitimate pride, "the father of Belgian pharmacy"; and the first volume of the "Journal de Pharmacie" (1845), published by the Society of Pharmacy of Antwerp, contains as its first article an *éloge* by Dr. Broeckx. Before many more years had passed the Society collected a fund for the erection of a statue to his memory; this, unveiled in 1861, consists of a full-length robed figure on a pedestal with two Latin inscriptions. The fact that his commentary on Valerius Cordus remained in constant use till after the publication of the first Antwerp pharmacopœia is the measure of his importance in the history of pharmacy.

### A Recovery in Turpentine

THERE has been a revival of interest and a sharp advance in American turpentine oil both here and in the United States, and market prospects over the remainder of the campaign are more closely canvassed, especially in view of the fact that consumption has been stimulated by its cheapness at a level of values which have not been seen since the pre-war period. Discussing the position in our issue of October 15, allusion was made to the circumstances under which prices were kept down, in spite of occasional spasmodic spurts and the somewhat more hopeful feeling in the American markets. We then stated, "It cannot be said that there is as yet any indication of the depression having spent itself, the effect of the excessive supplies confronting the market being apparent." The London spot price at that time stood at 37s. 9d. per cwt., but since declined to the new low record for the year of 34s. 9d., under lack of support by dealers and a generally sluggish trade demand. This was accompanied by a steady increase in the London stocks, which, including the quantities in the course of discharge and afloat, resulted in the total available supplies being swollen by about 10,000 barrels to approximately 60,000 barrels. This would represent a supply sufficient to meet six to seven months' normal home-trade requirements, although not allowing for the possibility of certain quantities being diverted to Continental ports as happened in the earlier months of this year. This chiefly explains the abnormally heavy London deliveries recorded this season—a striking feature, which gives some idea of the stimulus which has been imparted to the outlet at comparatively safe and attractive values. But for the more important part played by the use of cheap substitutes in the paint and varnish trades, the outlet for turpentine spirit would doubtless have been this year encouraged to a greater extent. Within the last week or two there has been more animation in the market under the influence of concentrated buying from a certain quarter affiliated with American producing interests, and it is somewhat significant that at the same time more encouraging reports came to hand from the New York and Savannah markets, where the London improvement was quickly reflected with quotations raised by several cents per gallon from the lowest figures touched some time ago. The spot price here towards the close of last week was taken up to fully 39s. per cwt. under cautious forward offers, while the quotation for January-April contracts was raised to

40s. 6d. per cwt. We give below the statistics as issued from an authoritative quarter, under date of December 17, with comparisons for the previous three years:—

Barrels	1924	1925	1926	1927
London deliveries to date .. .. .	100,133	86,797	104,343	114,245
London stocks .. .. .	39,557	55,946	34,799	58,456
London landings and afloats .. .. .	nil.	5,000	11,181	8,859
London visible supply .. .. .	39,557	60,946	46,680	67,315
London spot value, per cwt. (Dec. 17) .. .. .	61s. 0d.	66s. 6d.	61s. 6d.	39s. 9d.

It will be seen that the total London deliveries to date at 110,303 barrels, indicate, as against the corresponding figures of 1926, the comparatively large excess of about 10,000 barrels, which excess is still the more striking compared with 1925, in which, curiously enough, the visible supply was also heavy with the price standing at a much higher level. In recent years speculation has, of course, played a considerable part in this market, while in the 1925-1926 season there was a large setback in the American production to about 480,000 barrels, which compared with 530,000 barrels and as much as 565,000 barrels respectively in the two preceding seasons. Last season there was a renewed increase to 510,000 barrels, and it is expected that the returns for the current campaign will show another considerable recovery, possibly in the neighbourhood of 545,000 barrels. The total American exports for the first nine months of this year amounted to 230,540 barrels, or nearly as much as for the whole of last year; these figures, compared with the same period last year, denote an increase of approximately 81,000 barrels, thus fully reflecting the much-increased crop yield. Close on one-half of the total American exports for this year to the end of September came to Great Britain, while the quantities shipped to Belgium, Holland and Germany combined amounted to 69,500 barrels, or nearly double the quantity shown for the same period of 1926.

### Opticians' Aspirations

AT least two events of importance to ophthalmic opticians are likely to occur shortly, namely, the issue of a report by the Departmental Committee which is investigating the Optical Practitioners (Registration) Bill, and the inauguration of a Refraction Hospital in Glasgow (p. 780). It will be recalled that the measure, promoted by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, proposes to set up a register of optical practitioners (*C. & D.*, 1927, I, 316). When this came before Parliament for the second reading in May last, on the suggestion of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, the motion to give the Bill a second reading was withdrawn, pending the issue of a report by the Departmental Committee. Whatever the result of the inquiry, it must inevitably cause a crisis in optical affairs in this country. Assuming the report is favourable, there are several difficulties to be surmounted before the legal recognition of opticians is assured, as there is still an active opposition to the proposals; and if the Bill does not reach the Statute Book during the life of the present House of Commons, much of the effort expended in the cause will have to be repeated. On the other hand, should the report be unfavourable, the attainment of some of the objects of the profession will be postponed indefinitely. Not that this would lower the ambitions of the members of the craft; such a result will only make them continue the struggle with renewed vigour. Their persistent efforts in connection with the refraction hospitals are an excellent example of the determination to raise the standard of their professional education and training in order to checkmate the accusations levelled at them by the medical profession, and undoubtedly the success which has attended the work of these institutions has been responsible for the recent disparaging remarks of a distinguished oculist. The news of the progress being made towards the establishment of a Refraction Hospital in Glasgow comes almost as a counterblast to this attack, and it is interesting to hear that proposals have been made to set up similar institutions in Lancashire, the Midlands, and the South-West of England.

## Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

### BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES

Replying to a question put by Mr. Thurtle, on December 19, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. W. Guinness) stated that fourteen beet-sugar factories were actually engaged in the manufacture of home-grown sugar during the 1926-27 season, while there are five factories in contemplation at the present time.

### MEDICINAL SPIRITS

Mr. Macquisten, on December 15, asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether, seeing that panel and other doctors frequently prescribe the use of spirits in cases of influenza and other cognate illnesses, but that their patients are unable to procure the medicine so prescribed owing to the high Excise duty on such commodities, he will endeavour to secure that the panel doctors be put in a position to supply their patients in all such cases with duty-free spirits for medicinal purposes?

In his reply, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel) stated that the law already provides for a rebate of about four-fifths of the duty as regards recognised medical preparations. So far as insured persons are concerned, if spirituous preparations need to be prescribed medicinally, the cost falls on the Drug Fund, and not on the doctor or on the insured person.

### MEDICAL AND DENTISTS ACTS

The Medical and Dentists Acts Amendment Bill was read for a second time on December 16. This Bill embodies an agreement between the Irish Free State and this country, to the effect that the General Medical Council will continue to admit to the register all persons who, prior to the establishment of the Irish Free State, would have been admissible in respect of qualifications obtained in the area which is now the Irish Free State. Secondly, they will have all the power formerly possessed by them of controlling the examinations giving the right of such admission, so far as is necessary for the purpose of keeping the United Kingdom Register. On the other side, the Irish Free State will establish an Irish Free State Register, and will have complete control of that register and of the profession in the Irish Free State. Provision is made for the admission to the Register on equal terms of all persons on the United Kingdom Register. The position with regard to the Dentists Act is practically similar.

### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Mr. Robinson, on December 20, asked the Prime Minister if he will consider the desirability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Health Insurance Acts, the terms of reference to include the establishment of national dental and optical clinics with a view to the benefits becoming ordinary benefits, the possibility of increasing cash benefits, and a revision of the actuarial basis so that some portion of the reserves may be made available for the provision of the increased benefits suggested?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood): A Royal Commission, whose terms of reference covered the whole field of National Health Insurance, presented its Report as recently as February last year, and its recommendations are now under consideration.

Mr. H. Williams: Is there any intention of nationalising the dental and optical professions?

Sir K. Wood: I cannot make any statement.

Replying to a further question put by Mr. Robinson, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that the number of insured persons who, by reason of having attained the pensionable age of 65, will cease to be entitled to sickness and disablement benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts on January 2 next is estimated at 355,000.

"INSECT" DEFINED.—The Destructive Insects and Pests Bill, ordered to be printed on December 12, defines "insect" as including "bacteria and other vegetable or animal organisms, and any agent causative of a transmissible crop disease."

## An Outspoken Circular

We have received a copy of the following letter addressed by Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd., Slough, to Mr. G. A. Mallinson, of the Retail Pharmacists' Union:—

We have seen your "Outspoken Circular" published in the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 17, 1927, and copies of this circular which we understand have been issued broadcast to your members. It contains the following statement:—"The Executive of the R.P.U. consider that the sale of a drug like aspirin . . . like tea and sugar, without even a label to explain . . . what is the proper dose, is particularly undesirable." The irresistible inference which the chemist and the public are invited to draw is that this is how Aspro is sold. Would it not have been better for you first to have ascertained the true facts? *Aspro is not sold unlabelled or without explaining what is the proper dose.* On every tape offered for sale is printed in plain and clear lettering the dosage for each complaint for which its use is intended. In addition to this, each vendor is supplied with direction slips, repeating the dosage, in which to wrap the tape. We beg to afford you the opportunity of giving the same publicity to this correction as you gave to the original circular.

Yours faithfully,

GOLLIN & CO. PTY., LTD. (ASPRO DEPT.).

Mr. Mallinson has sent us the following communication on the subject:—

To the Editor, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—With reference to Messrs. Gollin & Co.'s letter, of which they have sent me an advance copy, I can only reply that "labelling" in pharmacy means something quite different to printing on the sanitape packing and the possible distribution by the grocer to his customer of a slip bearing directions which may or may not remain with the tablets.—Yours faithfully,

G. A. MALLINSON, Secretary.

## New Books

*The Medical Directory, 1928.* 9½ in. by 6 in. Pp. 2003. 30s. J. & A. Churchill, 40 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. [This, the eighty-fourth annual issue, contains the customary descriptions, with addresses, of medical men in the British Isles and elsewhere, together with several pages of useful information as to the personnel of the Ministry of Health, general and special hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions.]

*Official Directory of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, 1927.* 5½ in. by 8½ in. Pp. 182. 10s. 6d. Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, 428 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. [The activities of the Institute have so increased during the last few years that it became impossible to include for reference all the requisite information in the calendar as previously issued. A feature of the present enlarged volume is the list of Fellows, as this not only gives their names, addresses and optical qualifications, but by the addition of biographical notes has become an optical "Who's Who."]

Baly, E. C. C., F.R.S.—*Spectroscopy.* 8½ in. × 5½ in. Pp. 532. 22s. 6d. net. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4. [This work, which is now in its third edition, is the third volume in a series of four "Text-books of Physical Chemistry" edited by the late Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., and Professor F. G. Donnan, F.R.S. In accordance with the scheme outlined in the preface to the second volume, Professor Baly discusses the developments in spectroscopy which are the more immediate results of the Bohr theory, and the principal advances, during the past fourteen years, in atomic theory so far as it is concerned with spectral radiation are also outlined. A great deal of experimental work is detailed, and there are numerous plates and diagrams.]

## Cosmetics Curtailed

MEN never liked to see their own womenfolk using cosmetics freely. Women have always been a bit "catty" about the way other women have preened themselves. In these days one cannot go into a theatre, concert hall or church, travel in train, tube, tram or bus, take a seat in a café or restaurant, without seeing some lady, age immaterial, doing her running repairs. A paragraph in the Press a few days ago, sent by Reuter, stated that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hugh L. Burleson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota, U.S.A., who is visiting New York in the interest of a mission for Indians in his diocese, on being asked what chance there was of civilising Indians replied: "I've seen more painted faces and undraped bodies on Park Avenue (New York) in an afternoon than in thirty-five years in South Dakota." In England things are not so bad.

### A DEFINITE ATTACK

In the United States there is a definite attack being made upon cosmetics. The American Medical Association, as well as other associations, are determined to get some kind of restrictions and regulations on the various statute books if they can. The Medical Association are very pronounced in their view that there are cosmetics on the market which are harmful. About a year ago they made great efforts to get regulatory and restrictive measures passed in several States, but without success. This winter, however, a senator physician, U.S. Senator R. S. Copeland, proposes to introduce a bill on the subject when Congress reassembles. The bill is to the effect that no person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in, supply or have in his or her possession in Columbia, intending to do any harmful act, any cosmetic preparation to be used either for the hair or skin which shall contain any ingredient that is detrimental or injurious to health. Every preparation that is sold as a cosmetic (of any kind) must bear a label containing the name and address of the manufacturer and the ingredients of which it is compounded, but the quantities need not be stated. If the formula has been filed with the Ministry of Agriculture, the label can contain a statement to that effect. The following ingredients are to be prohibited from being used as component parts of any cosmetic, hair tonic, hair dye, depilatory or similar preparation:—Lead mixtures, aniline derivatives, paraphenylenediamine, mercuric chloride, ammoniated mercury, ammoniated silver nitrate, arsenic or caustic substances. It is considered as certain that something will be done, but probably that something will not be so drastic as the bill now stands. So far the chemists have taken no action.

### DAMAGES AWARDED

In England we have followed the lead set by America so far as "dangerous" drugs are concerned. Their Harrison Law was well tried before our Dangerous Drugs Acts were introduced. Are we going to follow their lead in regard to cosmetics, face bleach, hair dyes and similar preparations? On the whole, the ingredients may be harmless, but some may be very injurious. Cases occasionally reach the Courts in which large sums are obtained as damages for injuries resulting from the use of some form of cosmetic or another. It would be a wise move on the part of the manufacturers of these goods to see that their house is in order and, if necessary, to use influence to prevent the manufacture and sale of any such preparation which might have a deleterious effect. Occasionally one hears rumours that British medical men and women are going to take action, but nothing on this point is yet authoritative. As chemists are finding aids to beauty a popular and profitable adjunct to business, the course of events in the United States will be followed with interest by all the parties concerned. As Propertius said in his "Cynthia" (about the time of the Christian era): "My life! Why does it please you to go about with your anointed head and to move your tender bosom with a silken camisole? Why do you drown your hair in Eastern perfumes? Why do you buy these things from Continental merchants? Why do you destroy the beauty of nature with purchased adornments. . . ?"

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

### Report on the November Analytical Exercise

(Continued from the C. & D., December 10, p. 774.)

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

**NON-NOMEN.**—In the body of your report you mention testing for sulphate and obtaining a negative result, but in the summary of constituents detected you include, perhaps as a late addition, sulphate as a probable impurity. Evidence for this change of statement should have been given.

**D. R. G. M.**—There should not have been any black precipitate when you added ammonium hydrosulphide as reagent for the zinc group. You did not detect any constituent to account for the formation of this precipitate, but you pass this circumstance without remark.

**MAGNUM OPUS.**—Note that the colour produced in the test for a nitrate by means of sulphuric acid and salicylic acid, followed by sodium hydroxide, is yellow—not brown. It is with reluctance that we vary in any way the pseudonyms adopted by correspondents, despite inaccuracies which they sometimes present, but yours was an exceptional case which demanded alteration.

**PROSPERO.**—The gas which blackens lead acetate paper is hydrogen sulphide—not sulphur dioxide, and its non-evolution indicates the absence of a sulphide—not that of a sulphite. Tasting a mixture of salts can, at best, yield but little information regarding the identity of the salts present, and the test itself is decidedly crude—and risky.

**SAGITTA.**—Salicylic—not salacylic. Remember *salicr*.

**NEMO.**—As pointed out on former occasions, it is not safe to omit the borax bead test merely because a mixture is not coloured. There are various salts capable of yielding coloured beads which are themselves colourless, or nearly so. Several manganese salts and anhydrous ferric sulphate are examples.

**BRYOPHYTA.**—The powder did not give off a combustible gas when heated, hence there must be some misapprehension regarding the flame you report as having passed down the ignition tube in which you were heating it, when the mouth of the tube was applied to the gas flame.

**KOPP.**—You report "no change" on heating the powder on charcoal, but if you heated to redness there was certain to be a striking change, since deflagration must have taken place.

**UMBRELLAS.**—It is most probable that the iron which you detected was introduced during the treatment of the original solution with hydrogen sulphide.

**CYMOSE.**—Reporting chlorate as possibly present was not satisfactory. You should have taken steps to prove chlorate either present or absent.

**MAC.**—The behaviour of the neutralised sodium carbonate extract when treated with ferrous sulphate and concentrated sulphuric acid indicated the presence of a nitrate, but it did not justify the conclusion you state, that chlorate was absent.

**NONNE.**—Your report does not indicate that you applied any test for a nitrate.

**APPRENTICE.**—The powder did not yield any reaction for manganese. The precipitate you attributed to manganese may have been due to iron.

**L. S. D.**—A test applied to a solution containing a considerable proportion of the mixture did not yield confirmation of the presence of calcium. The calcium you detected may have been introduced in tap water.

**TINY.**—Deflagration did not occur when the powder was heated in a dry tube, as you report, but only when it was heated on charcoal which you do not report. The crackling in the first case was an instance of decrepitation.

**CYMO ANARFEROL.**—Crystals—not chrystals.

**EQUIVALENCY.**—You do not appear to have considered the possibility of chlorate and nitrate being present side by side, since, otherwise, you would surely have applied tests for both.

(To be continued.)

## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Local Reports

**Blackpool.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, Mr. D. J. Bailey, chemist and druggist, expressed appreciation of the thanks of the committee accorded to him for his services as vice-chairman. It was reported that there were forty-eight doctors and forty-eight chemists on the panel, equal to one for each 600 of the insured population. Last year insured persons received 13,500 more prescriptions than in the previous year, and this figure, in turn, showed a large increase on 1924. Mr. Bailey, representing the chemists, stated that there had been many questions asked regarding the quality and purity of medicine, and said that the tests the Insurance Committee had taken had been satisfactory; only in one case was it necessary to inflict a penalty.

**Blackpool.**—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that in seventeen tests carried out only one sample of medicine showed an error. It was explained that the excess of magnesium sulphate in the mixture was due to inaccurate dispensing, the chemist having dispensed 2 oz. of the substance instead of 1 oz. The chemist was cautioned.

**Bolton.**—The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported to the Insurance Committee on a certificate submitted by the analyst on a sample which showed deficiency in sodium bicarbonate of 10 per cent. and bismuth carbonate of 14 per cent. The prescription was dispensed by the wife of the pharmacist during his absence. The lady had had eight years' experience in dispensing, but was unqualified. The subcommittee found a breach of the terms of service had been committed, and recommended that £1 be withheld. The decision was confirmed by the Insurance Committee.

**London.**—The annual meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently, Mr. David Davis (chairman) presiding. Mr. Edwards and Mr. H. Mills were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively for the ensuing year. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £21,677 2s. 1d., including the sum of £17,770 3s. to chemists. The Medical Benefit Committee gave statistics in connection with prescriptions issued for August and the corresponding month in 1926, showing an increase of £1,403 1s. 7d. The Finance Subcommittee reported that the Ministry of Health had credited the drug fund for the year 1926 with an additional sum of £52,896 18s. 9d. This sum, with that previously credited, makes a total of £272,896 18s. 9d. For the corresponding period ended December 31, 1925, the total amount paid was £253,175 3s. 3d. The following were appointed members of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee: Miss Double, Messrs. W. Edwards, J. G. Jones, G. B. Barnard, J. Keall and A. R. Melhuish. Deputy members: Mrs. Lesser, Messrs. L. Masters, F. J. Rylance, J. Milner, C. A. Noble and J. A. Thompson. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on test prescriptions as follows: (1) A prescription for mist. pot. iodid. contained 18.9 per cent. excess of potassium iodide and was 16 per cent. deficient in carbonate. The firm was censured, and the sum of £1 was withheld. (2) Analysis revealed a 19.7 per cent. excess of potassium iodide and 6.1 per cent. of potassium bicarbonate. The chemists were cautioned. (3) A mixture showed 21.8 per cent. deficiency of quinine sulphate and 5.0 per cent. deficiency of diluted hydrobromic acid. The Minister decided not to withhold any of the money payable. (4) Analysis of a prescription for mist. ammon. chlor. showed absence of potassium bicarbonate and the syrup ordered. The chemist was censured and £1 was withheld. (5) Lotion acid. boric. showed on analysis excess of 185.9 per cent. of boric acid and the lotion had not been prepared with distilled water. The chemist was censured and £1 was withheld. (6) The analysts reported that on a prescription for pulv. acid. boric. co. 5ij boric acid 875 gr. was supplied instead of the compound powder. The chemist was censured and £1 was withheld. (7) Analysis of a prescription for belladonna ointment 5ij showed that the net weight of ointment estimated to have been dis-

pensed was 607 gr. The chemists were censured and £1 was withheld. (8) A prescription for mist. pot. brom. 3x was dispensed. The analyst reported that 5vj of the solution contained 52.7 gr. of ammonium carbonate, 12.2 per cent. less than the stated quantity. The chemist was cautioned. (9) Analysis of a prescription for mist. ferri aperiens 3vij showed that the ferrous sulphate and the diluted sulphuric acid were dispensed accurately, but emulsion of chloroform was absent. The chemists were cautioned. (10) A prescription for mist. pot. brom. 3vij was inaccurately dispensed, and the chemist was cautioned. (11) A prescription for mist. pot. iod. alk. 3vij was dispensed inaccurately. The chemist was cautioned. (12) Chloroform was not present in more than a trace in a prescription for mist. gent. alk. 3vij. The chemist, who had been in business for eighteen years, could give no explanation, but thought that the assistant did not sufficiently shake the emulsion of chloroform before dispensing it. The chemist was cautioned.

**Middlesex.**—The bi-monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on November 30, Mr. Thomas Marns in the chair, it was reported that Mr. J. H. P. Bolton had been seriously ill, and the secretary was instructed to write, expressing the deep sympathy of the committee and a hope that Mr. Bolton might soon be restored to health. Communications were received from the Ministry of Health and the R.P.U. respecting prescription data which had been sent from the Pricing Office for the use of the committee. Arrangements were made for dealing with the question of alleged extravagant prescribing. The supervisor's report included the following particulars for the third quarter of 1927:—

	No. of prescriptions	Total value £ s. d.
Insulin ... ..	617	239 1 2
Serums and vaccines ...	182	55 10 8
Hypodermic syringes ...	21	3 2 0
Hypodermic needles ...	72	3 12 6

Prescriptions for the Ministry of Pensions (London region, including Middlesex) for August 1927 numbered 2,246, and cost £106 10s. Disallowances:—Articles disallowed during August and September 1927 number 36, including nine brushes, together with test tubes, Fehling's solution, Thermogene and capsicum wool, eye shield, finger stall, elastic knee cap, truss, and hypodermic needles (not for insulin). It was pointed out that some chemists appeared to be unaware of the fact that, when supplying oxygen for insured persons, they are entitled to charge for the use of cylinders after the first fourteen days, also for the use of fittings by patients and the actual carriage charges both ways. Out-of-pocket expenses, including telephone charges, postage on orders, carriage, etc., are also recoverable when it is necessary to obtain special proprietary articles not usually kept in stock, scheduled appliances not included in the drug tariff (such as unusual splints), insulin, serums and vaccines. Such expenses must have been reasonably and necessarily incurred, and particulars of the claims must be made by the chemist when sending his prescriptions to be priced. Before packing up the scripts, they should be carefully scrutinised with a view to noting possible omissions to charge actual out-of-pocket expenses. Care should also be taken to avoid supplying hypodermic syringes or needles for the same, unless they are specifically ordered for the self-administration of insulin. If ordered for other purposes, the patient should be asked to pay for them, or the chemist will suffer loss owing to disallowance. The "urgent" fee on prescriptions is only allowed when the word "urgent" is written by the doctor and the script is endorsed on the back by the chemist, who must mark there the time of dispensing. In such cases double dispensing fees are allowed provided the prescriptions have actually been dispensed after the normal hours of business, i.e., after the times agreed with the Insurance Committee for keeping the pharmacy open on ordinary days, early-closing days, Sundays, and public holidays.

**North Midland.**—Statistics of the North Midland Pricing Bureau for the quarter ended September 30 show that the number of prescriptions made up for insured persons was 790,690, and that the average ingredient price was 3.6d. and the average dispensing fee 4.4d.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbing, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 22

ALTHOUGH the Mincing Lane drug and chemical markets are now closing down for the Christmas holidays and end of the year operations, slightly more animation than usual at this period has been noticed in several quarters, principally for next year's delivery. Among drugs, myrrh is scarce and higher; senega remains firm, and good white squill is still wanted. Dalmatian insect flowers are dearer. A firmer tone has characterised the seed market, although the demand is still very quiet. Mazagar canary, linseed and coriander are dearer, while Morocco fenugreek is firmer. French fennel is dearer. Among the essential oils, Sicilian lemon and West Indian orange are dearer. An advance of 1s. per lb. has taken place in East Indian sandalwood oil. Bourbon geranium is firmer; palmarosa and gingergrass are also dearer. Bergamot has an easier tendency. American peppermint is weaker. The demand for pharmaceutical chemicals has now fallen off, and little will be done for the remainder of the year. Among the industrial chemicals there are no changes of importance to record, the bulk of the business being for next year's contracts. Coal tar products are all as last week, with the exception of pitch, which is easier. Among the fixed oils, business has slackened off considerably. The changes include firmer markets for palm and palm kernel oils. Linseed is cheaper and turpentine dearer on balance. Castor is firm but quiet, and Hankow wood is again easier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary seed (Mazagan)	Fenugreek seed	Bergamot oil	Cloves
Coriander seed	Geranium oil	Cocoa butter	Gambier
Fennel seed	(Bour.)	Ground nut oil	(block)
(Fr.)	Gingergrass oil	Linseed oil	Pitch
Lemon oil	(Maz.)	(Cochin, c.i.f.)	Wood oil
Insect flowers	Palmarosa oil	Linseed oil	(Hankow)
(Dalmatian)	Palm kernel oil	Menthol	
Myrrh	Palm oils	Peppermint oil	
Orange oil	Pepper	(Amer.)	
(W.I.)	Rubber	Peppermint oil	
Sandalwood oil		(Jp. dement.)	
(E.I.)			
Turpentine			

### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is dull of sale at 3s. 4d. per lb. for Kobé No. 1 on the spot, and January-March shipment is quoted at 3s. per lb. c.i.f., Yokohama No. 1 for January-March shipment is 2s. 9½d. c.i.f., and spot is 3s. 2d.

ALCOHOL.—It has been agreed that for deliveries commencing January 1, 1928, until further notice, the price of spirits of wine should be 1s. 10d. per proof gallon, free delivered, usual terms. This is 1d. per proof gallon less than the price fixed on December 20, 1926. In the event of a buyer providing cash payment for the duty with order, it has been agreed that a discount of 2d. per proof gallon shall be made.

ANTIMONY.—The market in the case of English regulus at £64 10s. to £65 is nominal, while orders can be placed at less money with certain smelters. Chinese regulus is slow and spot parcels are worth £47, although more is being asked for small lots. C.i.f. terms for shipment are asked £41. Crude is nominally £37 per ton on the spot.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Sellers quote 0.45 at 57s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and not much is available. *Belladonna leaves* are quoted at 60s. c.i.f.

BISMUTH.—The undertone in metal is seemingly very firm, with the Syndicate's price 8s. per lb. for not less than five cwt. A fair quantity has lately been received from Germany.

CADMIUM is steady and there is a good demand for Australian metal, which is selling, according to quantity, at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. American metal is quite neglected at 2s. to 2s. 1d.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and December-January shipment at 1s. 11½d. a.i.f.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian is offered at 1s. 8½d. per lb. on the spot.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch for prompt shipment is quoted at 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted at 54s. per cwt. on the spot for new bark, at 62s. 6d. for three-year-old, and 67s. 6d. for five-year-old.

CHAMOMILES.—Good white are becoming scarce on the spot and abroad also. This quality is offered at 105s. per cwt. spot for either French or Belgian, and the landed cost of new imports is above this parity.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL is quoted on the spot at about 3s. per lb for Taraktogenos Kurzii and at 2s. for Hydnocarpus Wightiana.

CHILLIES continue scarce and nominal at 175s. for Zanzibar and Mombasa on the spot, while to arrive the latter are quoted at 150s. per cwt. c.i.f. Japanese is 175s. spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are easier, spot offering at 7½d. per lb. Sales of December-January shipment have been made at 6¾d. c.i.f. January-March shipment is quoted at 6¾d. per lb. c.i.f., and February-April at 6¾d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending December 17 were nil, and the deliveries 86, leaving a stock of 9,422, against 8,124 in 1926, and 12,636 bales in 1925. From January 1 to December 19 the landings were 16,835, against 11,610 in 1926, and the deliveries 16,164, against 17,686 in 1926.

COCOA BUTTER is cheaper, C.F.R. offering at 1s. 8½d. per lb. and prime English, at 1s. 8d., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD LIVER OIL.—There is a fair amount of activity for the time of year, especially for spot oil. Prices are unchanged at from about 153s. to 155s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest Lofoten non-freezing steam refined oil.

ERGOT.—Russian is quoted at 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot and at 3s. 4½d. c.i.f.

FENNEL SEED.—French has advanced to 55s. per cwt. c.i.f.

GALLS.—Chinese plum shape is quoted to arrive at 55s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. and ordinary shape at 53s. 6d. c.i.f.

GAMBIER is weak, with block offering at 23s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

GINGER is steady. Washed rough Cochin is 45s., Calicut 47s. 6d.; Cochin B cut, 122s. 6d., and C cut, 82s. 6d. per cwt.; small Jamaica is 55s. to 60s., and bold 90's to 95's West African is 34s. 6d. and Japanese 56s. per cwt.

HENNA LEAVES.—Both Egyptian and Indian are offered at 44s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

HYDRASTIS.—Sellers to arrive quote 16s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and 15s. 6d. on the spot.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Dalmatian are higher, good closed on the spot offering at 127s. per cwt. Japanese of usual quality are quoted at from about 115s. to 120s. per cwt. c.i.f.

LYCOPODIUM.—Treble-sifted is quoted at 3s. 4d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL.—Japanese is quiet and a trifle easier at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki. To arrive, October-December shipment is 14s. 10½d. c.i.f. and January-March 14s. 9d. c.i.f.

MERCURY is unchanged, business being very quiet and strictly hand-to-mouth. Stocks are apparently well held here, while imports for November were only 57 bottles, making a total for the eleven months of 16,140 bottles, compared with 14,235 bottles for the same period last year. The current quotation on the spot is still called about £23 per bottle, less the usual discount.

MYRRH continues extremely scarce, and there has recently been more activity on the spot. A parcel just arrived has been cleared at full prices. For a few packages of good Aden sorts 170s. per cwt. is wanted. It would appear as if prices will further advance as no shipments are on the way. For inferior pickings heavily mixed, up to 125s. has been paid.

OPIUM remains in small demand at 2s. 3d. per unit for usual druggists' quality on the spot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15.—During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 1,356; "softs", 193; and Malatia, 181 cases. Sales included 98 cases druggists' at £T283-321; 8 cases "softs" at £T321-331; and 15 cases Malatia at £T301 to 32. Stocks totalled: Druggists', 1,031; "softs", 208; and Malatia, 140 cases. The corresponding stocks last year were 885, 105 and 354 cases respectively. Sterling exchange is at 940 piastres. It is seen from the above that the demand has been pronounced during the past few days, and that has influenced the prices to a small extent. Speculators are making the most of the occasion to recoup their losses, and all those who are selling are maintaining their prices. Our opinion is that to-day's prices will be maintained.

PEPPER is steady, fair black Singapore closing at 1s. 3½d. per lb. on the spot; to arrive, January-March and March-May shipment is 1s. 3½d., buyers, c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 3½d. spot. January-March shipment has been sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d., and March-May at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 4½d. spot, and January-March ship-

ment 145s. c.i.f.; Alleppy, spot, is 1s. 4d., and January-March 145s. c.i.f. White Muntok is 1s. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. spot. January-March has been sold at 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 1s. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., and March-May at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet, spot offering at 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb., and sellers of November-December shipment quote 70s. per cwt. c.i.f., with buyers at 69s. c.i.f.

RUBBER has partly recovered last week's drop, and at the close spot was <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. better. In spite of the forthcoming holidays and the lack of trade, prices have kept remarkably firm. The statistical position continues to command much interest, and, contrary to expectations, there was a decline of 1,250 tons in the stocks last week. Arrivals totalled 1,517 tons, whilst deliveries were 2,767 tons. The London stock now stands at 64,761 tons, against 47,324 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; January-March, 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; April-June, 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; July-September, 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb.

SEEDS.—Prices in most cases are much firmer, although the market is still very quiet. ANISE.—Spanish is 50s. and Levant 33s. 6d. per cwt. CANARY.—Mazagan has advanced to 15s. 6d. spot, and 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is offered for forward shipment, but buyers show no interest. In Saffi business has been done at 13s. to 14s. spot, and sellers are now asking 14s. 9d. CUMIN is still neglected. Maltese is 60s. and Morocco 60s. per cwt. spot. CORIANDER is much firmer; business has been done at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. spot, and sellers are now holding for 39s. 6d. to 41s. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is firmer at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. on the spot. HEMP.—Manchurian is 17s. 6d. and Chilian 17s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Mazagan is firm at 21s. spot and 20s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English is 29s. per cwt.

SENEGA is very firm at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. on the spot. A new parcel is now about landing.

SHELLAC is steady on spot, usual standard TN orange quality closing at 260s. per cwt.; fine orange is 270s. to 330s., and pure button 305s. to 310s. To arrive, TN for October-November shipment has been sold at 242s. 6d., November-December shipment at 235s., and December-January 225s. c.i.f. For delivery the sales include December at 250s. to 262s. 6d., March at 237s. to 227s. 6d. to 236s., and May at 225s. to 220s. to 225s. per cwt.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Belgian is quoted at 47s. 6d. per owt. on the spot.

WAX (CARNAUBA).—On the spot, fatty grey is quoted at 131s. per cwt. December-January is 127s. 6d. c.i.f. and January-February 125s. o.i.f. Chalky is 132s. on the spot. December-January is 130s. c.i.f. and January-February 127s. 6d. c.i.f.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese on the spot is quoted at 84s. per cwt., and December-January shipment at 83s. c.i.f.

### Essential Oils

A fair demand continues for delivery next year. Higher quotations are made for East Indian sandalwood, Sicilian lemon and West Indian orange. Bourbon geranium shows a slight advance; gingergrass and palmarosa are dearer. Bergamot has an easier tendency, and American peppermint is weaker to come forward. Cochin lemongrass is slightly cheaper to arrive.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is quiet but steady at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

BERGAMOT is tending easier; although some brands are still maintained at 21s. per lb. o.i.f. for 37 to 38 l.a., offers have been made at 19s. 6d. c.i.f. and even less. On the spot 21s. 6d. is about the value for good quality.

BIRCH, SWEET.—American is quoted in bulk quantity c.i.f. to arrive at 7s. 6d. per lb. duty paid. In some directions higher prices are quoted; values continue to vary greatly as to brand.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white is steady at 52s. 6d. per owt. in large drums. Brown oil is very scarce, and up to 70s. is asked.

CANANGA continues in fair demand, and sales are reported at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Dutch double-rectified is steady at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CASSIA free from alcohol is very scarce on the spot, and nominally worth 7s. per lb.; affoot is quoted at 6s. 6d. c.i.f. and December-January shipment at 5s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—American is steady but neglected on the spot at 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. in large drums, and for shipment 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. c.i.f. is asked. Cases are 1s. 6d. spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is steady on the spot at from 1s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., and for shipment 1s. 4d. c.i.f. For Java oil 1s. 8d. is quoted, and 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. c.i.f.

COPAIBA OIL has been selling recently; the spot quotation is 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is rather firmer to come forward, quotations being made at 12s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot 12s. to 12s. 6d. is wanted. For Algerian 11s. 9d. c.i.f. has been quoted this week; for spot 11s. 6d. is asked.

GINGERGRASS is dearer at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. o.i.f. to arrive in original pots. On the spot, 7s. 3d. is asked.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent., is quiet but steady at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON is inactive at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. New crop is dearer, being offered over a wide range at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. c.i.f. and over, as to brand. Sales have been reported at 8s. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is a shade easier at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. pc. lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot 3s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 3s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. is quoted.

MANDARIN is quoted at 25s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for new crop.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is very firm to arrive at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. c.i.f. upwards. Bitter is 12s. c.i.f. On the spot up to 10s. 9d. is asked. West Indian sweet is also dearer, 9s. to 9s. 6d. c.i.f. being about the current range. There is very little offered on the spot.

PALMAROSA is firm at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive in original pots. In some directions higher quotations are made. On the spot, 9s. 3d. is wanted.

PATCHOULI.—Penang oil, usual quality, is unchanged at about 32s. to 32s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised remains practically unchanged on the spot at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. To arrive October-December shipment is quoted at 6s. o.i.f. and January-March shipment at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. c.i.f., being easier. Business is at a standstill this week. American natural tin oil is cheaper at 13s. to 14s. c.i.f. On the spot prices are unchanged at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. is quoted.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—A good demand is noted for Brazilian, which is quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. For usual Cayenne quality, 7s. 6d. to 8s. is wanted, as to quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—As a result of the higher prices paid at the recent Mysore auctions an all-round advance has been made in the spot quotations of East Indian B.P. oil of 1s. per lb. The new basic price of 5,000 lb. in one delivery is 23s. per lb., and a corresponding increase will be made in smaller quantities. As previously mentioned (*C. & D.*, December 3, p. 714) the quantity of wood offered at the Mysore auctions was one-third below the offerings last year. The price paid was 100 rupees per ton higher than the price paid in 1926. This represents an increase in the value of oil by 1s. 6d. per lb. Thus the whole increase has not yet been passed to the buyers. West Australian oil is quoted at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. for ordinary grade, and from 18s. to 19s. for over 90 per cent. alcohols as to quantity.

SPEARMINT.—American is firm on the spot at from 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb.; for shipment 18s. to 18s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

THYME.—Spanish oil, 28 to 30 per cent. phenols, is quoted at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 7 to 13 (inclusive):—Anise (star) (Ch.) 85 cs., (Ger.) 1 dm.; camphor (Jp.), 15 dm.; cananga (Jv.), 1 dm.; citronella (Jv.) 20 dm., (Ger.) 15 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 60 cs., 6 dm.; geranium (Réun.), 2 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 2 cs.; lime (B.W.I.), 19 cs., 6 x <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cs., 4 dm.; orange (B.W.I.) 12 cs., (Jp.) 2 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 4 pots; peppermint (U.S.) 4 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 1 dm.; rosewood (Fr.), 1 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.), 70 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 37 cs.

The following arrivals have taken place at London from the countries indicated during the period December 14 to 20 (inclusive): Anise (star) (Ch.), 50 cs., 10 dm.; bergamot (It.), 127 cs.; camphor (Fr.) 18 cs., (Jp.) 15 dm., (Straits) 10 dm.; cinnamon (Cey.), 5 dm.; citronella (Jv.) 4 cs., (Cey.) 12 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 15 cs., 6 dm., (Ger.) 40 cs., (Sp.) 10 cs.; guaiacumwood (Fr.), 1 cs.; jasmine (Fr.), 2 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 2 dm., 7 cs.; lemon (It.), 58 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 7 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs.; mandarin (It.), 1 cs.; orange (It.), 5 cs.; patchouli (Ch.), 5 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 15 cs., 3 dm., (Ger.) 20 cs., (Jp.) 40 cs.; pine (Switz.), 1 cs.; (Ger.) 3 dm. (Fr.), 3 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 1 dm.; thyme (Fr.), 6 cs.; vetivert (Fr.) 4 cs., (Réun.) 2 dm.; undescribed (Fr.) 6 cs., (Jp.) 15 cs.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THERE is very little change to comment upon, as the demand is now slackening off for the remainder of the year.

ACETANILIDE remains steady: B.P. crystals and powder is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN is unchanged at about 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; market quiet.

ASPIRIN.—A fair business continues; quoted at from 2s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. to 2s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb., as to grade and quantity.

BARBITONE continues steady, with some business passing; quoted from 5s. 9d. to 5s. 11d. per lb., with isolated offers of quantities at 5s. 8d.

**BENZOIC ACID** (B.P.) is bright, with prices firm: quantities quoted from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.; smaller parcels from 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot.

**BROMIDES** are unchanged and business is quieter all round: dealers quote ammonium 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., in large quantities, with slightly higher rates for small quantities. British makers quote for two-cwt. lots: ammonium, 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities, carriage paid.

**CALCIUM LACTATE** is steady at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., with moderate business passing.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE** continues in fair request: quoted from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for duty-paid crystals.

**CITRIC ACID** remains quiet at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., less five per cent., for foreign B.P. crystals.

**CREOSOTE** (B.P.) continues to be quoted at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** shows no change at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; market quiet.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** is steadier at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.; business quiet.

**HEXAMINE** continues a keen market, but prices are kept up to the former levels of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., according to grade and quantity.

**HYDROQUINONE**.—Prices have not yet been decided upon, but it seems likely that they will range from something near 3s. 8d. for half-ton lots up to 4s. 9d. for 14-lb. parcels. At the moment one or two spot parcels are available under the generally quoted rate of 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.

**LACTIC ACID** (B.P.) continues steady but quieter at 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

**LITHIUM CARBONATE** is steady at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. per lb., while big business might be put through at about 4s. 8d.

**METHYL SALICYLATE** (B.P.) is steady with a moderate business passing: quoted from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., according to quantity.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** is quoted on spot at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb.; forward position is very firm.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE** (100 per cent. powder) is quieter: quoted in quantities from 1s. 8d. up to 1s. 9d. for small lots.

**PARALDEHYDE** is still 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for quantities, in carboys, and 1s. 3d. per lb. in bottles.

**PHENACETIN** continues steady as quoted from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. for quantities.

**PHENAZONE** is unchanged, but competition for important business is very severe—from 3s. 11d. in some cases; prices average from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN** continues steady at Convention prices, ranging from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE** (B.P.) continues in fair demand at from 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., in drums, ex store.

**RESORCIN** is steadier and a fair business is reported: dealers quote from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d. per lb.

**SALICYLIC ACID** (B.P.).—Business remains poor; quoted from 1s. 2½d. for very large quantities up to 1s. 3½d. for small parcels.

**SODIUM BENZOATE** (B.P.) meets with a fair business: quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE** is quiet at from 7s. 10d. to 8s.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE** (B.P.) continues steady but quiet: crystals, 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb. for large quantities, more for small lots.

**SULPHONAL** is very irregular, with some offers down to 6s. 9d., while other holders are not selling under 7s. per lb. for small parcels.

**TARTARIC ACID** is unchanged and quiet: second-hand parcels of foreign crystals in half-ton lots offer at from 1s 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

**TERPIN HYDRATE** remains slow, with dealers offering quantities at about 1s. 6d. per lb.

**THYMOL** remains very quiet, and quoted rates of 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. are being shaded; ex ajowan seed slightly dearer.

**VANILLIN** remains dull, but seems steadier at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid key industry duty during the period December 1 to 10 inclusive are the following: Acetic acid, £1,557; butyl alcohol, £748; caffeine citrate, £121; potassium iodide, £1,438; sodium glycerophosphate, £145; sodium salicylate, £103; thorium nitrate, £651; vanillin, £855; undescribed chemicals, £5,061.

## Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 21.

THERE are no changes of importance to record this week, and the bulk of the business is in respect of contracts for the coming year. No further changes are expected until then.

**ACETIC ACID** is steady and unchanged; business has slackened off; 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex store.

**ACETONE** is in fair inquiry; B.G.S., in drums, £59 to £62 per ton, ex store.

**ALUM** is offered on spot from £8 10s. per ton for lump in casks; there is fair inquiry forward for which cheaper prices are quoted.

**AMMONIA** (ANHYDROUS) 99.95 per cent. is meeting with a good inquiry for next year, for which cheap prices are quoted; spot, from 9d. to 11d. per lb. in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE** is steady, with good contract business for next year; spot, grey galvanising, £22 per ton in casks, ex store.

**ARSENIC** has become somewhat more difficult to sell, although the Cornish mines are well sold up and hold only but little stock. The nearest quotation for white Cornish powdered is £18 per ton f.o.r. mines, although a little more is quoted in some quarters. Certain merchants are showing more interest, but only willing to place contracts at attractive prices. There is little doubt that good quantities of Grecian could be placed at considerably under current rates.

**COPPER SULPHATE**.—There is a fair export demand, and the larger makers quote £24 10s. per ton f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. For delivery for home use, quotations range upward of £25 delivered.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** is quiet; second-hands is quoted from 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for foreign crystals.

**FORMALDEHYDE** is meeting with a steady demand, with dealers' prices unchanged; 40 per cent. by volume, £38 per ton in casks, ex store.

**FORMIC ACID** is receiving attention for forward delivery; quoted for quantities at about £45 per ton in carboys; smaller lots, £45 7s. 6d.

**GLAUBER'S SALT** is quiet on spot with some business forward; spot quoted at £3 12s. 6d. per ton in single bags, ex store.

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL** is meeting with fair business in small parcels and contracts over the coming year are being placed; quoted on spot at 11s. 9d. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid.

**LEAD PRODUCTS** continue very steady at unchanged rates. Lead acetate has been in fair demand; brown, £40; white, £42 per ton in casks delivered. Red lead, imported, £32, c.i.f. London. White lead, imported, dry, £33 10s.; ground in oil, £36, c.i.f. London.

**OXALIC ACID** is quiet; dealers quote large quantities to arrive at £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb.

**POTASH CAUSTIC** shows no change under Convention prices; spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s., c.i.f. U.K. port.

**POTASSIUM CARBONATE** is fairly active on forward contracts; 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE** is steady, with dealers quoting quantities to arrive at 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb., ex store.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE** remains quiet; commercial quality in 2-cwt. drums, 5½d. per lb., ex store.

**POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE** is moving fairly well at 6½d. per lb. for yellow in quantities in casks; small parcels, 7d. per lb., ex store.

**SAL AMMONIAC**.—A good business is being booked for next year; spot, dog-tooth crystals, £28 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

**SODIUM ACETATE** continue short on spot and supplies are likely to continue limited for some time ahead; spot, fully £20 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

**SODIUM CHLORATE** meets with a fair inquiry forward, and prices are steady at about 2½d. per lb. for quantities, ex store: spot, small parcels, 3½d. per lb.

**SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE** is quiet and unchanged; dealers quote pea crystals in one cwt. kegs £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE continues quiet with prices unchanged; 95 per cent., £11 10s.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE remains slow in London, with prices steady, 100 per cent. basis, £19 10s. per ton, and 20s. 3d. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAE is in fair demand; dealers quote quantities at 4½d. per lb. in casks; small parcels, 4½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains steady; 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 12s. 6d.; broken, £10 12s. 6d. per ton in drums, ex wharf.

SULPHUR.—The demand has been quieter, but the market is well maintained, with crude ranging from £6 5s. to £5 7s. 6d. per ton. Refined is £13 7s. 6d. for Sicilian flowers, £12 for refined ground, and £10 15s. for roll, all c.i.f. to arrive.

UREA is steady but quiet; technical, 9d.; chemically pure, 10½d. per lb. spot; cheaper forward in quantities.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Business has been very quiet, and there is little change to record except a further slight decline in the value on quotation of pitch, which has weakened to about 85s. per ton f.o.b. East Coast, with the market closing unsteady.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY quiet markets are reported, with changes reported in a few products. Palm oils are steadier; castor oil closes firm. Linseed oil is easier, and American turpentine is much steadier. ACID OILS continue dull and easy: coconut and/or palm kernel, 35s.; groundnut, 31s. 9d.; soya, 27s. spot. CASTOR is firm as quoted, but rather quiet: pharmaceutical, 52s.; first pressings, 47s.; second pressings, 45s. per cwt., in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is quiet, with quoted values about unchanged: deodorised, spot, 48s. 6d.; Ceylon, 41s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 57s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices show some alteration, with the market closing dull: deodorised, 46s.; common edible, 45s.; soap-making, 40s.; crude, 39s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is easier on a dull market: deodorised, spot, 52s. 9d.; crude Oriental, 47s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is firm at slightly advanced rates: deodorised, 47s. 3d.; crude, 41s. 9d. spot. PALM.—At slightly improved rates on the week the market closes much steadier and more business has been transacted: Lagos, 35s.; softs, 33s. 9d.; mediums, 33s. 6d.; hards, 33s. 9d.; bicached, 36s. 6d. spot. RAPE is unchanged and quiet; refined, 48s.; crude, 46s. spot. SOYA is fairly steady but quiet: deodorised, 44s.; crude, 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—There was some business early on, but market closed dull at easier rates for all positions: on spot, 28s. 3d.; January-April, 27s. 9d.; May-August, 28s. 7½d. Hull, 28s. 6d. spot; December, 28s. 6d.; January-April, 28s. 7½d.; May-August, 28s. 9d. Boiled oil, spot, 35s. 3d. TURPENTINE fluctuated again considerably, rallying about 1s. 6d. per cwt. from the lowest points touched last week, chiefly owing to firmer American advices, while the market there was influenced by the continuation of cool weather in the producing area. The spot quotation on Wednesday was about 39s. 3d., with January-April at 40s. 3d. Receipts last week were 1,796 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 114,245 barrels, against 104,343 barrels the same period last year. Stocks were returned at 58,456 barrels, which, with the afloats made the London visible supply 67,315 barrels, compared with 46,680 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—Stock-taking and the end of the year period kept down business, but the undertone was firm, with not much offering. C.i.f. terms for American were as follows: B to M 18s. 4½d., N 31s. 3d., W.G. 23s., and W.W. 25s. 1½d. Spot terms ex wharf were 9d. per cwt. more. WOOD.—Hankow on spot is again easier on a dull market at 78s. per cwt., in barrels.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is little change to comment upon. Business has remained rather poor, while some items are easy as quoted. BENZOL continues unchanged, with business about normal: crude 65s., 10½d. to 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; pure, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—A little more business is passing, with prices steady: 950 gravity, £4; 890 gravity, £4 10s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is steady at 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is about £15 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free. Rumanian white kerosene, 5½d. to 6d., ex tank; 6½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 10d. per gallon, barrels free. American water white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., 6½d., and 10½d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS.—Quoted prices are unchanged, with the market quiet: special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums

and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS continue very slack and unsteady: 90 to 160, 10½d.; heavy 90 to 190, 10½d. per gallon, naked at works, for bulk quantities. LUBRICATING OILS.—Conditions are unchanged, with business about normal: spot, pales £10 to £22 10s., reds £11 15s. to £22; dark cylinders, £12 to £29; filtered cylinders, £19 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for tank lots. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £10 10s. to £28 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is quoted at £14 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

### London Drug Auctions (1928)

THE following are the dates on which next year's drug auctions will be held:—January 19, March 15, May 17, July 26, September 20, November 29.

### German Chemicals and Dyes

At a meeting of the board of directors of the I. G. Farbenindustrie on December 10 it was decided to seek powers to issue convertible bonds to the total of 250,000,000 m. (£12,500,000). Recourse is had to this form of capital in order to avoid the taxation that would fall on an issue of new shares, and, moreover, it is expected that capital in the form of bonds will probably find more favour abroad. The new bonds will carry interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum. The directors report that business continues to be satisfactory, and for the year ended December 31, 1927, a dividend of 12 per cent., compared with 10 per cent. in the preceding year, is proposed. Regarding the production of synthetic rubber, it is stated that good progress has been made in perfecting the process, but no hope of solving the problem of adapting the process in the near future to wholesale commercial use is expressed. Regarding chemicals and dyes, an agreement has been concluded with the French chemical industry, but negotiations with the English group had produced no tangible result, said the Chairman. The attitude of the English chemical industry rendered it difficult for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on a purely economical basis, as intended by the German dye trust. No agreements would be arrived at which were directed against the industries of other countries.

### Magnesium Sulphate Syndicate

A SYNDICATE of German magnesium sulphate firms was formed on December 3, and includes the following: Chemikalien A.G.; Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken, Stassfurt-Leopoldshall; Konsolidierte Alkaliwerke; Kaliwerk Krügershall and Concordia. The report of the formation of the syndicate, in spite of various attempts known to have taken place in previous years, was received with surprise in Hamburg, and the first impression was that the control of exports was to be its object. The firms comprising the syndicate are unanimous as to the general policy to be pursued, but as yet details have to be discussed. The magnesium sulphate firms have decided on this step as the trade has been unprofitable for some time. German manufacturers have competed very strongly with each other in the past, and the price for magnesium sulphate (technical cryst.) at the end of November was £1 16s. The operation of this combine has already become noticeable on the chemical market. A short time ago 50-ton lots could be bought in Hamburg at £1 14s. f.o.b., while now chemical brokers are asking £2 5s. At a central German works 3 m. per 100 kilos is quoted.

### Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table shows the total exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the first nine months of the present year, compared with those during the corresponding period of 1926 (amounts in kilos):—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	Jan.-Sept., 1926	Jan.-Sept., 1927	Jan.-Sept., 1926	Jan.-Sept., 1927
	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos
British India	—	103,911	—	—
Egypt ..	—	—	11,426	—
France ..	16,537	—	18,819	—
Germany ..	—	—	27,242	61,201
Great Britain	624,989	387,989	—	—
Japan ..	418,279	422,678	150,856	183,019
Netherlands..	3,384,236	3,313,084	601,014	398,019
Port Said ..	—	—	8,837	—
	4,444,041	4,227,662	818,194	642,239

During the nine months (January-September) the exports of quinine from Java were 12,708 kilos, against 124,039 kilos during the same period of 1926.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Grocers as Medicine Vendors

SIR,—Regarding "Asper's" remark in your last week's issue as to £1 per week profit on Aspro, I give him credit for being sufficiently businesslike to realise that if he were not selling Aspro to his customers he would be selling his own preparations, not necessarily aspirin, to an even greater amount per week than the £1. Personally, on receiving the 5s. free offer, I wrote the firm that a newspaper shop near by was selling Aspro, and that I was not a petrified fool; that I had removed all their advertisements, and was giving free advice on their product.—Yours faithfully,

H. MORTIMER.

Leeds.

SIR,—A large section of the public look on aspirin as a kind of "drug," the use of which may lead to unpleasant consequences, but after reading the advertisements for the proprietary article, they naturally conclude that here is a product which can be taken in almost any quantity with impunity. In fact, many customers tell me, when it is pointed out to them that these branded lines are only aspirin under a new name, that there must be something different about it or something else mixed with it which renders it innocuous, as the advertisements say that it is perfectly harmless, and that they would not dream of taking ordinary aspirin. The only point which really appeals to the ordinary customer is the question of price, and he does sometimes see the folly of paying double the money for the same article merely to have a branded title. When "Asper" finds that the grocer opposite has taken up his packed aspirin, has cut the price of a sixpenny packet to fivepence or less, and is selling a gross to every dozen that "Asper" hands out, then he will begin to think that perhaps he was not quite so wise in making a cake for his opponent to eat. And now to induce us to take our medicine with a smiling face we are offered a little jam to cover the powder in the shape of five-shillingworth of goods; one cannot write what one would like to on the matter, but there is at least the consolation that no decent chemist will accept such an offer.—Faithfully yours,

HYPEROPE (19/12).

### The C.D.A. and Scottish Chemists

SIR,—I have received from the C.D.A. a lengthy circular dealing with its position relative to Scottish chemists. The circular states that "the C.D.A. has no desire to interfere with the Scottish Pharmaceutical organisation; it is only concerned with the provision of indemnity and defence benefits for chemists." Despite this seeming ingenuousness, one can scarcely believe that the C.D.A. directors do not know that Scottish chemists, through the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, have already a very efficient insurance scheme, which, notwithstanding Mr. Mallinson's rather Pecksniffian gibe at "insurance companies whose only desire is to extract profits from the business," costs less and gives much greater benefits than anything the C.D.A. has offered. But evidently this knowledge has at last reached their consciousness, for they now come along and "assure every member of the C.D.A. in Scotland that he will be covered in respect of claims made against him regardless of the indemnity which at present attaches to his subscription" (the italics are mine). Why this sudden outburst of generosity to Scottish chemists? Is it an early manifestation of the Christmas spirit, or has the C.D.A. simply got the wind up? Whatever the reason, no doubt our Southern brethren will be willing to pay cheerfully at their present higher limited rate to enable the C.D.A. to give this preferential treatment to their Scottish *confères*. The circular gives one

the impression that never has there been such an altruistic institution as the C.D.A. Profits? Perish the thought! Profits are the last thing the directors think about; indeed, they are anxious to give "unlimited indemnity" to the favoured Scot even if it involves their whole assets. Support is asked for the C.D.A. on the ground that it is managed entirely by chemists. From the statement of income and expenditure for 1925—the latest available—the figures for administration expenses (salaries, directors' fees and travelling expenses, etc.) work out at about 48 per cent. of the income from subscriptions, a ratio which does not show very economical management. The R.P.U.'s inglorious record of achievement in N.H.I. affairs is in itself sufficient to make the Scottish chemists "gang warily," while the fact that the Executive Committee of the R.P.U. is also the board of directors of the C.D.A. is additional cause for caution. When the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation instituted its insurance scheme, the question of applying it to England was considered and rejected because the Executive felt it would not be quite "playing the game" to poach on the preserves of another organisation. Surely it was not too much to expect similar courtesy from the C.D.A. and R.P.U.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES DOW.

Glasgow.

### Safeguarding Photographic Supplies

SIR,—Under the scheme of the proposed association of photographic dealers and manufacturers, where a district is sufficiently catered for by dealers, a British trader would be unable to start in business, but a branch of a foreign-controlled firm of chemists could, if they wished, open half a dozen branches. It would be advisable for dealers to obtain some knowledge as to how representatives are to be elected before joining up.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. FELTWELL.

Barnes, S.W.13.

SIR,—The proposed photographic trade organisation, if worked on the right lines, should be a good thing for genuine dealers; it should stop entirely the encroachment on our business by traders who know nothing at all about photographic work and who only go for the cream of the trade by undertaking the sale of roll films (on which there is a decent profit with no trouble) during the summer months. It has become quite common in the last year or so to see films advertised in shops which have nothing to do with photographic work; for instance, in garages and wayside tea gardens. These traders only want to hand out the rolls of film and take the money—they do not want to offer any other service, even if they had the knowledge to do so. The consequence is that the photographic chemist is frequently expected to spend his time explaining some difficulty of exposure or inspecting and putting right, often free of charge, some slight defect in a camera, while the customer goes to these pseudo-dealers for his films. Another thing which I hope will be cleared up is the source of supply of the various amateur photographic clubs and associations, which seem to be able to get all the materials they require without troubling the retailer. There is also the growing practice in large business houses of having indoor stores, either officially recognised or semi-officially winked at, where the staff can purchase their requirements at almost cost price.—Yours truly,

INSTANTO (20/12).

### The Chemist's Title

SIR,—I would point out that a good deal of curious information can be gained by a study of the various labels which come to us on bottles handed in by customers who have made purchases elsewhere. We have chemists and their many subdivisions, involving the use of qualifying adjectives such as retail, dispensing, photographic and store; then we have pharmacists, with again the above prefixes; then come chemists and druggists, chemists and pharmacists, and so many combinations and permutations of all these names that a member of the public would hardly know with whom he was dealing or where he should go when he wanted a prescription dispensed if he stopped to consider which of the various titles was the correct one. One of the most curious labels

I have seen was one which described So-and-so, Ltd., as "qualified pharmacists"; in the first place, the use of the title "pharmacist" in connection with a company concern is prohibited; and, secondly, what is the use of adding the adjective "qualified" to the title "pharmacist"—how can one be a pharmacist if unqualified? The fact is that this piling up of cumbersome titles is only done with a view to impressing the public with the idea that the user of them is superior to his competitors, and to my mind it savours largely of an imitation of the quacks who, having no qualifications, add a long string of meaningless letters to their names in the hope that an unlearned public will accept them as valuable. And the funny part of it is that the chemist's customers continue to call him "the chemist" without any flourishes; they have done so for generations, and will no doubt go on doing so for generations.

Faithfully yours,

ONLY A CHEMIST (6/12).

## Legal Queries

*T. B.* (13/12) asks if it is necessary to hold an Excise licence for the sale of black beer. [Although liable to beer duty as beer and no express exemption from Excise licence is given by law, it is not the practice to require an Excise licence to be taken out for the sale of black beer. The sale of black beer is expressly exempted from liability to a justices' licence.]

*I. S. M.* (6/12).—It is not permissible to include the word "chemists" in the title of a firm, even a wholesale business, conducted exclusively by unregistered persons. It may only be included provided a qualified registered chemist is employed as superintendent and his name registered with the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

*T. A. W.* (6/12) was recently successful in an action in the county court and was awarded damages and costs. The defendant has since filed his petition in bankruptcy. "T. A. W." has now received a bill of costs from his solicitor and also an account from a surveyor who gave evidence on his behalf. Must he pay all these charges, including the court fees? ["T. A. W." must pay his solicitor's charge and out-of-pocket expenses, including the court fees. He must also pay a reasonable fee to the surveyor who gave evidence for him. "T. A. W." can only prove for the amount of the taxed costs as an ordinary creditor in the defendant's bankruptcy.]

## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

### Black Unction

*J. W. W.* (16/12) asks what is usually supplied by chemists in Norfolk in response to a demand for black unction.

### Address Wanted

Mr. J. V. Parsons, The English Chemist, 24bis rue Victor Hugo, Boulogne-sur-Mer, would be obliged if any reader could inform him of the present address of Mr. Percy Ayscough Willis.—(15/12).

### An Anonymous Contribution

Mr. E. H. G. Bennett, 34 Norwich Road, Ipswich, asks for the address of the chemist who has sent him 5s. anonymously as a contribution to the funds of the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union.

### Warning

Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., Belfast, write:—We have been annoyed from time to time by a man calling on wholesale druggists and manufacturers in England and Scotland from whom we buy goods and saying that he, who is in our employment, has missed his connection for travelling back to us in Belfast, and has run short of money. He borrowed £1 from a well-known firm in Glasgow recently, and several months ago he borrowed from two different firms in London. We know nothing about the man and he is not in our employment.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*H. E. M.*—Inquiries should bear the name and address of the sender.

*Dublin* (6/10).—TONIC POWDER FOR RACEHORSES.—This sample consists of a mixture of vegetable powders. It possesses a sweetish, slightly saline taste. Ash very small, presumably derived from the vegetable powders only. No ammonium salts are present. Traces of chlorides and sulphates are present. The powder has been carefully tested for alkaloids, caffeine and other stimulants with negative result. There is a substantial, although small, proportion of a sugar, which reduces Fehling's solutions readily. The salinity may be due to a trace of salt.

*G. W. W.* (29/11).—POULTRY TONIC.—This is a vegetable powder including among its ingredients fennel, a cereal, and perhaps a little fœnugrek, with which is incorporated a little potassium nitrate and ferrous sulphate.

*T. H.* (1/12).—TRIPE BLEACHING POWDER.—This powder consists of borax with only a small amount of sodium sulphite. The use of such a powder would contravene the present regulations in regard to the use of preservatives in foods.

*A. C.* (1/12).—FLATULENCE TABLETS.—The formula of the tablets you require is as follows:—

Aloin ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ferrous carbonate ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepsin ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Diastase ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Charcoal (wood) ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Capsicin ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Starch ... ..	a sufficiency

*S. F.* (6/12).—PROOFING ARTIFICIAL SILK.—This fabric may be rendered waterproof by impregnating one side with paraffin wax and coating the other with indiarubber. Prior or subsequent to applying the wax, the silk may be proofed with aluminium formate or acetate, or any salt capable of causing a deposition of a metallic base.

*R. W. F.* (8/12).—HEAD AND NERVE POWDER.—This is a buff-coloured powder consisting of sodium bicarbonate tinted with iron. The character of its colour and its uniform appearance is suggestive of its having been prepared by pouring a little of a very dilute solution, preferably alcoholic, of a ferric salt over the powdered bicarbonate, and allowing it to dry in the air in a warm room.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1877.

### Provincial Pharmaceutical Education

In an address delivered at Glasgow a few evenings ago, Mr. Fairlie urged a revival of the interest in provincial pharmaceutical education. He thinks the Pharmaceutical Society ought to provide some £600 a year for this purpose, divided among, say, a dozen centres. Mr. Fairlie, in his paper, said: "Thus the Pharmaceutical Society having laid the foundation, and placed the edifice of provincial education on a fair basis, it might rest on its oars in that department and watch results for a time with perfect safety, but only, I should say, for a time, for a higher power may step in and rearrange matters. And I fondly look forward to the time when no youth shall be apprenticed until he has passed his 'Preliminary' examination, when the 'Minor' examination shall be the test for assistantships alone, and the 'Major' the only portal by which a pharmacist shall be able to commence business on his own account. Then our young men shall be looking for their education within the walls of some of our local universities and science colleges, and by that time, I trust, that in each of these halls of learning a chair of pharmacy may be established and endowed, partially by the Government, partially by the Pharmaceutical Society, and partially by local effort."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Molasses** is a by-product in the manufacture of raw cane sugar, representing mother liquors from which sugar is no longer obtainable by crystallisation. Treacle or sugar refinery syrup is a much purer product than molasses, the latter being only fit for cattle feeding. Molasses is a problem of the cane sugar industry, as it represents so much lost sugar, and there is no market to absorb the by-product profitably. Molasses is an ideal fattening food for cattle, but transport requires it to be made into solid form by drying on vegetable absorbents, such as the pith of the sugar cane. Molascuit is the original American cattle cake containing 75 per cent. of molasses and 25 per cent. of vegetable matter. High transport charges and heavy distribution costs prevent the full utilisation of molasses as a cheap cattle food, and much molasses is dumped as waste. Rum is obtained by the fermentation of molasses with subsequent distillation, but this absorbs but a small fraction of the output. Power alcohol has been made in this country from molasses during the past few years. It cannot, however, compete in price with petrol, and production is mainly an industrial experiment. Molasses contains usually 55-60 per cent. of total sugars and 6-10 per cent. of ash. The total sugars may amount to nearly half the total sugar content. It contains about 20 per cent. of water, but in general it is a variable commodity.

**Monopolies, Statute of.**—During the reign of Elizabeth and the earlier Tudor monarchs it was the practice for the Crown to raise revenue by granting exclusive licences and privileges to individuals or groups of persons giving them the exclusive right to manufacture, sell or deal in particular articles or commodities. Ultimately, the effect upon trade generally became so injurious that in 1623, during the reign of James I, the Statute of Monopolies was passed declaring void all monopolies except those granted for a period of fourteen years by letters patent to the first inventor of a new article or device.

**Montan Wax** is prepared by the extraction of the bitumen from dried Thuringian lignite by means of volatile solvents. When freed from the solvent, the bitumen yields on distillation with superheated steam under ordinary pressure a white hard mass, melting above 70° C., and consisting of a mixture of fatty acids and a hydrocarbon. The acid is called montanic acid, melts at 80° C., and possesses a specific gravity of 0.915. The hydrocarbon is a saturated compound having a specific gravity of 0.920. By heating with concentrated sulphuric acid the hydrocarbon is carbonised. This hydrocarbon would appear to be a decomposition product, for on distilling the extracted bitumen with superheated steam *in vacuo*, the then resulting product consists of montanic acid and of an alcohol. A sample of "montan wax" gave the following characters:—Melting point, 80° C.; neutralisation value, 123.01; unsaponifiable in neutralised mass, 6.40 per cent.; saponification value, 126.58; unsaponifiable in saponified mass, 3.58 per cent. The following appears to be the composition of montan wax:—

	From neutralisation value	From saponification value
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Acid .. .. .	96.04	98.82
Unsaponifiable ..	6.40	3.58
	102.44	102.40

From these figures it may be deduced that the product still contains some undecomposed "wax." Montan wax is an excellent substitute for ceresin, deriving its great value from its high melting-point. The utilisation of this material at the same time facilitates the exploitation of deposits of sulphurous coal. It is mostly obtained in the

neighbourhood of Zeitz and Halle, and owing to the cost of transportation of coal it is indispensable that the crude wax be recovered at the mines. Hamburg firms produce a refined wax which has little odour, is light yellow in colour, and is used for the manufacture of tan-shoe polish, floor wax, cable coating, and, upon being mixed with ceresin, as candle material; all vestiges of pitch and asphalt are removed, and the wax itself is bleached. The production of the raw material is said to be fairly expensive, as the deposits of brown coal sufficiently rich in wax are quickly exhausted.

**Month, Legal Meaning.**—At common law, a "month" was always the lunar month of twenty-eight days unless the contrary was stated. However, where "month" is referred to in any statutes passed since 1850 a calendar month is intended unless otherwise provided. In commercial documents and transactions generally, the expression "month" is presumed to mean a calendar month if no other meaning is expressly mentioned. The Sale of Goods Act, 1893, provides that in contracts of sale of goods the word "month" means, *prima facie*, calendar month. By the custom of particular trades the term "month" may have a special meaning. In legal documents that are not of a commercial nature the expression "month" may mean either a lunar or a calendar month, but the presumption is that a lunar month is intended. (See also Calendar; Day; Time.)

**Month's Notice, Trade Custom.**—It has become a common practice in businesses for assistants to be paid weekly, and some assume this gives them authority to claim only a week's notice. This is contrary to the law, which accepts, unless a written agreement exists to the contrary, that the custom of the trade is one calendar month's notice or the equivalent.

**Morphine, import and export restrictions.** See Dangerous drugs (C. & D., October 31, 1925, p. 641).

**Morphine Poisoning.**—Antidotes: Solution of permanganate of potash, 10 grains to the pint, should be given and then empty the stomach. Stimulants are hot coffee in plentiful quantity. Smelling salts should be applied and the patient by artificial means kept awake. Hypodermic injection of 1/20 gr. atropine sulph. may be given (*vide* Opium Antidotes).

**Morphine, Sale Conditions.**—The conditions of the sale of morphine are those specified under the article "Dangerous Drugs Regulations."

**Mortgage.**—The term "mortgage" is used to describe the class of transaction under which one person (mortgagor) transfers to another person (mortgagee), as security for a loan or other debt, some property or interest in property. As a rule, mortgages are of houses or lands to secure repayment of a loan (mortgage debt) and interest in the meantime; but practically any kind of property can be the subject of a mortgage. When the mortgage is of goods and chattels, it is usually called a bill of sale. Prior to January 1, 1926, mortgages of freehold property were usually effected by a conveyance to the mortgagee who had an "equity of redemption" which entitled him to have the property reconveyed to him upon payment of the whole of the principal and interest due. Now, however, mortgages even of freehold property are by demise, that is to say, the mortgagor gives a lease of the property to the mortgagee for a term of years and, when the debt and interest are paid off, all that is necessary to discharge the mortgage is a receipt endorsed upon the document. Alternatively, the mortgage may be expressed to be merely a "legal charge" on the property. A mortgagor is entitled to have the mortgage discharged, i.e., to redeem the mortgage, at any time after the date mentioned in the deed for repayment of the loan; but, should the money not be paid on that day, the mortgagor must give six months' notice of his intention to pay off the mortgage unless some other period of notice is provided for. Subject to any modification in the mortgage deed, certain statutory powers are exercisable by the mortgagee. He may insure the property against loss or damage by fire and the premiums will become a charge upon the property; he may appoint a receiver of the rents and

## The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

profits of the property when default has been made by the mortgagor in repaying the amount due; he may grant leases of the property while in possession; and he may sell the property in certain events. The mortgagee may exercise his power of sale in any of the following cases: (i) Notice requiring payment of the mortgage debt has been given and default has been made in payment for at least three months thereafter; (ii) interest on the mortgage debt is unpaid for not less than two months after it has become due; or (iii) there has been a breach by the mortgagor of some covenant in the mortgage other than the one to repay the mortgage debt upon a particular date. When the same property is mortgaged more than once, the later transactions are known as the second mortgage, third mortgage and so on. A mortgagor's right to redeem the property may be lost if the principal and interest are not paid within the time allowed and the mortgagee successfully takes foreclosure proceedings in the courts. If foreclosure is decreed by a court, the mortgagor loses his interest in the property and the mortgagee becomes absolute owner of it; but the court may, instead of foreclosing, order a sale of the property, in which event any balance remaining after the mortgagee's claim to principal and interest have been discharged will be paid to the mortgagor. An "equitable mortgage" is one under which the mortgagee does not obtain any legal estate, but merely acquires certain equitable rights in relation to the property mortgaged. A common example of an equitable mortgage is a mortgage by deposit of title deeds or other valuable documents to secure a loan for a short period.

**Mousse de chêne**, or "oak moss resin," consists of the oleoresinous matter extracted by means of volatile solvents from various lichens growing on oak and other trees. It has the consistence of a thick syrup and, though only of fairly recent introduction, is a highly valued material in perfumery. Apart from its great fixative value, it possesses a characteristic "heavy" odour, so useful in the preparation of the "Oriental" type of perfume. The principal lichens from which it is extracted are *Evernia furfuracea*, *Evernia prunastri*, and *Ramalina calicaria*. *E. Prunastri* is one of the commonest lichens on trees and palings in humid areas, and was once used by calico printers as a substitute for gum for calico dressing. It is believed to possess a higher degree of fragrance when found growing upon oak trees than upon any other. It grows intermixed with other lichens, but can be readily distinguished by its repeatedly forked flat front with slightly recurved margins, and by the frond being grey on the outside and white on the underside. This lichen has a fragrance hardly recognisable by the ordinary observer; M. Gattefossé states that the odour is due to a phenol isomeric with carvacrol, which he has named lichenol. Another lichen with a similar fragrance is *Lobaria pulmonaria*, or "Oaklungs," or *Mousse de la Lase du chêne*. This is considered to yield a more fragrant product, but is much rarer and more expensive. Its more general use is confined to herbalists for medicinal purposes. Several species of *Ramalina* are to be found growing mixed with *Evernia prunastri*, but the genus is considered to have little, if any, odoriferous value, so that admixture with *Evernia prunastri* depreciates the latter. Gattefossé states that the extraction *in vacuo* of *Evernia prunastri* yields a much more fragrant and colourless body than extraction by volatile solvents. Although the use of lichens in perfumery is of fairly recent date, they were known in very early times and fell into disuse. In fact, baskets of *Evernia prunastri* amongst others, have been found in ancient royal Egyptian tombs. Methyl everminate has been isolated from the methyl alcohol extract of the lichen *Evernia prunastri*. It does not appear to exist as such in the lichen, but in the form of free acid, which is esterified by methyl alcohol. It melts at 67° to 80°, and yields, on hydrolysis, the free acid, melting at 170° to 171°. The ester has a faint anise odour. Lichenol is the corresponding ethyl ester.

**Moving Sales-aids.**—The essential point about moving display accessories is that they must direct attention to

the goods. In many cases they are often useless from the sales-promoting point of view, because they are nothing more than a means of passing entertainment to the public. They should not be displayed prominently at the expense of the goods, but in such close association with the display that people attracted by the moving sales-aid cannot fail to inspect the contents of the window. There are numerous types of mechanically and electrically operated figures now available for the retail chemist's use, and since moving window figures were first introduced great advances have been made in this form of publicity. One type of figure available for use in the window can be made to perform a variety of tasks, such as tapping the window with a stick held in one hand, and pointing to a book which contains a number of pages, which are automatically turned over, or it can be made to lift up as many as twenty cards in succession. Each card is held in a tin slide, and contains a message to the public or an advertisement of some sort. Another class of moving sales device are those which contain a small showcase, alongside which is arranged a moving figure. This device is valuable because it makes it possible to introduce actual goods in connection with the sign, for anything from a bottle of scent to a pile of bath sponges can be displayed in the showcase, and it offers excellent facilities for introducing new branded goods to the public for the first time. The latest contrivance in the way of moving sales-aids are in the form of illusory devices. A typical one consists of a small cabinet illuminated from the top. In this any small varieties of goods can be shown to full advantage, and a message can also be given to the public. The device works in a simple manner, as the light fades the goods disappear, and are replaced by a message, when the illumination returns to the normal again, the changes taking place alternately as long as the electric current is switched on. A method of introducing constantly changing advertisements into the window is provided by an adaptation of the outdoor illuminated sign. A slot is cut in the model behind which an endless band revolves longitudinally. On this band a series of clips are fixed for letters, and the device is so arranged that a message of practically any length, or any number of messages, can be carried. One respect in which accessories of this type should prove valuable is in linking up the messages with his local advertising.

**Mowra Seed.**—Mowhra, moua, or mahua seed is obtained from three different species of *Bassia*, viz., *latifolia*, a deciduous tree widely distributed in the Central Provinces of India, Chota Nagpur and Western India, the bulk of the seeds exported from Bombay and Calcutta belonging to this variety, *longifolia* in Hyderabad and Madras, and *bretyracca*, grown in sub-Himalayan tracts. Two grades of seeds are recognised, known as firsts and seconds, the former consisting of brown yellowish seeds with a small percentage of damaged seeds, while the seeds in the latter are dark brown with anything up to 20 per cent. damaged and slightly damaged grains. The crop usually comes into sight in June, and the market is brisk until September. The trade varies considerably; between 1907-8 and 1912-13 exports from India averaged about 27,000 tons; in 1913-14 33,000 tons were shipped, of which Germany took 85 per cent. for soap and candle making, and Belgium took most of the balance. In 1914-15, with Germany out of the market, only 7,500 tons were exported, of which the United Kingdom took 5,000 tons for the first time. Shipments in 1915-16 and 1916-17 averaged 4,200 tons only, and in 1917-18 and 1918-19 nothing was shipped; 5,000 tons were exported in 1920-21, but only 1,000 tons in 1921-22. In 1922-23 24,149 tons were exported, of which Germany took 14,323 tons, Belgium 5,060 tons, and France 4,761 tons, exports to the United Kingdom being nil. A country spirit is distilled from the flowers of the mowra, which are also a favourite article of food, particularly in the Central Provinces. The seeds contain a large quantity of edible oil, which from the ease with which it solidifies is often called "mahua butter." It is largely used all over India as a *ghi* substitute or adulterant.





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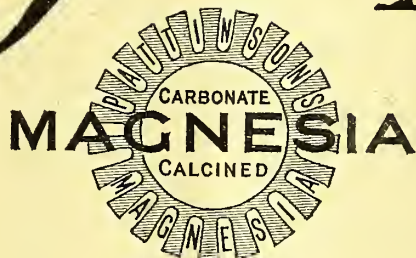
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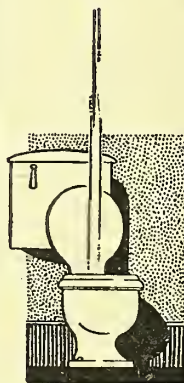
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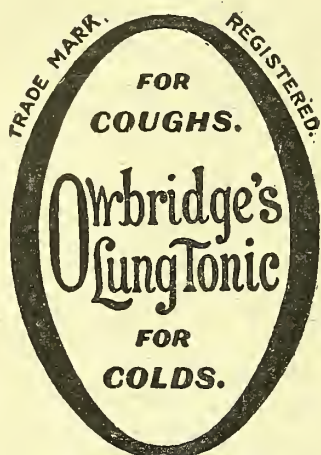
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YEASTPIRIN Tablets offer a rich source of Vitamins, and are free from the usual, which they contain, but also from the usual, reliable component.

**ASPIRIN**

YEASTPIRIN is rich in their valuable product, which makes it more than a mere relief. Yeastpirin is a highly nutritive and Low Acid tablet, without reaction.

In cases of Headache, Influenza, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Colds, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Malnutrition, and other painful and trying conditions, YEASTPIRIN is invaluable.

### THE SUPER TONIC TABLETS

Do not merely take our first 1,000,000 tablets who would but take your doctor's advice. Yeastpirin is the superior force of Yeastpirin; also given at the your without delay. Purchase at 1/3, 3/- or 5/- bottles depending on your chemical or more under the 'Guarantee' passing guarantee. To be

**Guarantee:**

FREE OF CHARGE 1/3, 3/- or 5/- bottles in addition to the postage charge.

Take the coupon below to your Chemist or Store to-day and drive illness from your home!

Yeastpirin tablets are the best of their kind. They are free from the usual, which they contain, but also from the usual, reliable component.

**Use this Coupon TO-DAY**

**COUPON VALUE 1/3, 3/- or 5/-**

Present this coupon to your Chemist or Store to-day and drive illness from your home!

YEASTPIRIN, LTD  
69-77 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

The terms below are only being offered to chemists and stores with recognised drug depts.

Good Show Material will be sent with order to enable you to take full advantage of this profitable line.

Stock Yeastpirin — its merits and our publicity will sell it for you.

## TERMS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

### FIRST ORDER.

3 doz. 1/3 @ 12/6 doz.  
 1/2 " 3/- @ 30/- "  
 6 1/3 } FREE.  
 1 3/- }

Less 5% 7 days, 2 1/2% monthly.

EXTRA PROFIT FOR } 10/6  
BUYING THIS PARCEL }

ALL ORDERS  
PLACED BY  
JANUARY 31st  
— WILL BE —  
CHARGED AS  
FEB. 1st, 1928.

### REPEAT ORDERS.

4 doz. 1/3 @ 12/6 doz.  
 1 1/2 " 3/- @ 30/- "  
 1 1/2 " 5/- @ 48/- "  
 8 1/3 }  
 3 3/- } FREE.  
 1 5/- }

Less 5% 7 days, 2 1/2% monthly.

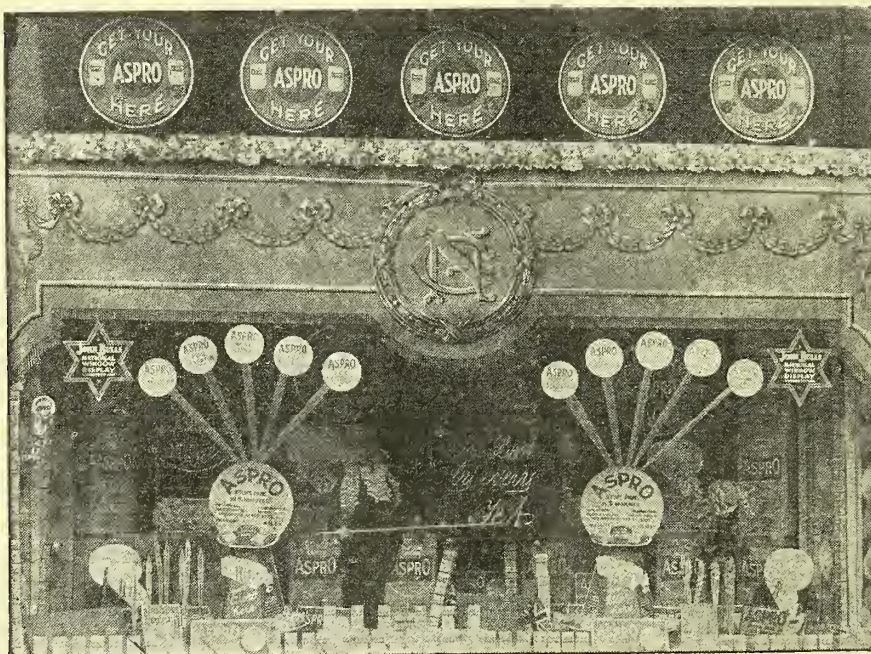
EXTRA PROFIT FOR } 24/-  
BUYING THIS PARCEL }

TO MEET THE COUPON DEMAND WE WILL SEND SAMPLES WITH ORDER.

# YEASTPIRIN LTD., 26 & 27 Hatton Garden, LONDON, E.C.

# The Secret of Sales Created by

## [Chemists' Sales Grow from



An illustration of one of the ASPRO Window Displays being shown by prominent chemists,

**Read  
This**



6th December, 1927

Messrs. Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—I have pleasure in enclosing for your inspection a photograph of ASPRO display. This display has been entirely successful except winning a prize in the competition which is yet to be judged. Apart from that I am well pleased with the results. Taking into consideration that ASPRO is extensively advertised and has become a household word with people, I think that when I state that the sales almost doubled themselves that this fact is worth recording. Over and over again they are being bought by those who have once taken them. This in short is eloquent testimony of their worth. That they do what you claim I have no doubt, and however critics may argue their composition ASPRO remains pre-eminent, or, as I show in the window, "the best by every test."

Faithfully yours, \_\_\_\_\_

P.S.—In fairness to ASPRO I should state that ASPRO customers are frequently customers for other goods. Verb. Sap.

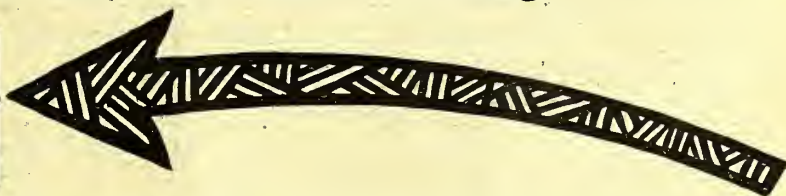
# THE ATMOSPHERE IS WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE

# the Tremendous ASPRO Window Displays

## Packets to GROSS Quantities}

THE chemists are waking up to the fact that by devoting their window display to advertised goods they are getting the goodwill of about £10,000,000 worth of advertising yearly. ASPRO is perhaps the best demonstration of this principle that England has seen. ASPRO spends £200,000 a year in advertising and is increasing as sales increase. The chemist who puts the ASPRO Window Display in his window gets the benefit of the advertising just the same as if he put the advertisement in in his own name. Demonstrated results are always better than statements made by us, so we herewith give copies of letters received from chemists who are displaying ASPRO Window Display. They deliver their own message.

**LOOK WHAT  
CHEMISTS SAY**



Gentlemen,

Nov. 18th, 1927.

I shall be pleased to receive special show matter for the John Bull Competition AT ONCE as I am going to give your goods a show.

My sales this year so far have averaged about 1 gross a week, not bad for a retail shop. Previously I did not sell 2 gross bottles of Aspirins a year.

I trust, however, the window display will improve sales to our mutual advantage.

Yours truly, ———

BOW.—The sales have doubled.

*ASPRO consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.*

Agents: **GOLLIN & Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aspro Dept.), SLOUGH, Bucks.**

'Phone: Slough 608

*No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.*

EDGWARE.—The window has proved a good selling one as it has raised the sales of ASPRO from 1 dozen a month to a gross (during the fortnight the window was in) counting two small ones as one big one, and is still selling them. This speaks for itself.


TOTTENHAM, N.15.—We are pleased to say that the display, coupled with the extensive and powerful advertising of the product has created quite phenomenal sales, probably three times as much as normal being sold.

WOKING.—The sales of this article went up 50%.

# FULL OF ASPRO SALES DISPLAY & REAP THE BENEFIT

# Genoxide

REGD. PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN B.P.



STABLE TO THE LAST DROP.

In 3 popular sizes, retailing at:

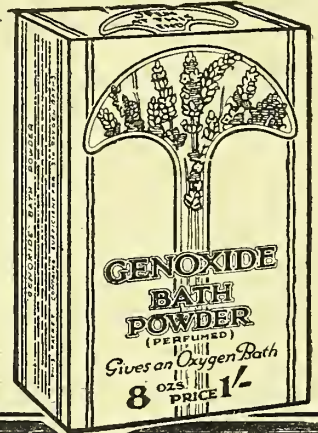
4 oz.	..	1/-
8 oz.	..	1/6
16 oz.	..	2/6

P.A.T.A.

**GENEROUS MARGIN OF PROFIT—**  
MINIMUM **50%**

# GENOXIDE BATH POWDER

A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in attractive cartons. "Genoxide" Bath Powder sells at popular prices which will increase the demand for medicated Bath Powders



RETAIL PRICES.

8 oz. 1/-  
16 oz. 1/9

Terms to Trade:—  
7/- per dozen 8 oz. packets, 12/- per dozen 16 oz. packets.

**GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON**

ONE OF THE BEST LINES THE PHARMACIST CAN HANDLE.

# Vapo-Cresolene

The vapourised antiseptic remedy for all bronchial troubles.

Well advertised,  
nearly 50 years proved success,  
an everyday seller, and  
**BIG PROFITS.**

These are some of the reasons why  
**IT PAYS TO STOCK AND SELL**

# Vapo-Cresolene

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Lombard St., London, E.C.3

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS

# PERRYS POWDERS

FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS



Wholesale from PERRYS POWDERS, Ltd., LEEDS

## ERGOPIOL (Smith) PROTECTIVE MARK

Patented in U.S. and Foreign Countries.

Ergopiol (Smith) is now identified by the letters M.H.S. in the gelatin on the inside of each capsule. These letters are not visible from the outside, but they are plainly discernible in the gelatin when the capsule is cut in half.

**MARTIN H. SMITH CO. NEW YORK, N.Y.**

British Agents—  
THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swau Lane, London, E.C.4



May we call your attention to:—

# PETROLAX

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION  
AND

# PETROLAX COMPOUND

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Manufactured and Marketed by an ALL BRITISH Firm.

Consequently the margin of profit to the Retailer is good.

It is not necessary to have money lying on your shelf in order to get the best terms. You are the best judge of your requirements, and can order accordingly.

Note the Prices:—RETAIL 2/- (Nominal ½lb.) 14/- doz.  
 „ 3/6 ( „ 1lb.) 24/- „  
 „ 6/- ( „ 2lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

## C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Mile End, London, E.1



## INNOXA

FOR THE NATURAL PRESERVATION OF THE COMPLEXION.

Recommended by the Medical Profession. Endorsed by the LANCET (Report, Nov. 22nd, 1924) as follows: "Innox Toilet Products can be recommended with confidence. The preparations are pleasant, and suitable for application in the methods indicated by their title."

Write for our Price List and Terms.

INNOXA (ENGLAND) LIMITED

5 BENNETT STREET, CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

# Sydal

SIGH-DAL

## SELLS ITSELF



You've only to introduce Sydal to a new customer. Steady sales follow. Ladies like it because it is soothing, beautifying, non-greasy and fragrant. It makes the skin lovely by keeping it healthy.

Sydal, extensively advertised, retails at 1/6 per jar with a generous profit margin. If you do not stock already, send six-pence for trial sample at once.

Sydal Proprietary (Room 12), Planet Works, Bramley, Leeds

## THE HUNTER EMULSOR

Any firm engaged in manufacturing Fluids difficult to emulsify apply to

PERRY & HOPE, Ltd. NITSHILL, nr. GLASGOW,

for prices and particulars of above wonderful machine.

BLADDER WEAKNESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES, Etc.

## PARKERS

ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

FLUID

Attractively Packed. Easily Handled. Quickly Sold. Well Advertised.

## REMEDY

Large Profits.

DON'T MISS SALES. Full details from—

PARKERS REMEDY, Ltd., Mersey Bldgs., Liverpool.

## FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and BEST. Extensively used throughout the world since 1844.

Best for the Public—Best for YOU—all-ways. DOES NOT REQUIRE CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE.

Cable Address: "Chlorodyne, London."



## 'Vitality Pips'

A wonderfully efficient Tonic. Especially prescribed.

P.A.T.A.-Retail Prices 1/3 and 3/-

YOUR PROFIT 33 1/3% ON COST.

A Packet on the counter is a real money magnet.



# QUINPHOS

THE GREAT TONIC

(Regd.)

THE PROPRIETARY THAT  
GIVES A GOOD PROFIT

The Specimen Bonus Orders given below are also described as 25/-, £3 and £5 lots. If not otherwise instructed, we send the suitable proportion of liquid and tablets.



## SPECIMEN BONUS ORDERS

		Sells for		
		£	s.	d.
<b>No. 1</b>				
1 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos" ...	0	11	6
"	3/- " " ...	0	13	9
"	1/3 " " Bonus ...	£1	5	3
	5% 1 month ...	0	1	3
		£1	4	0
<b>No. 2</b>				
3 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos" @ 11/6 ...	1	14	6
1 doz.	3/- " " @ 27/6 ...	1	7	6
"	1/3 " " Bonus ...	£3	2	0
	5% 1 month ...	0	3	2
		£2	18	10
<b>No. 3</b>				
4 doz.	1/3 "Quinphos" @ 11/6 ...	2	6	0
1 doz.	3/- " " @ 27/6 ...	2	1	3
1 doz.	5/- " " @ 48/- ...	0	12	0
"	1/3 " " Bonus ...	£4	19	3
	5% 1 month ...	0	5	0
		£4	14	3

**Outlay** ... .. £1 4 0  
**Profit** ... .. 12 9

**34.7%**

**Outlay** ... .. £2 18 10  
**Profit** ... .. £1 13 5

**36%**

**Outlay** ... .. £4 14 3  
**Profit** ... .. £2 13 6

**36%**

SOLE MAKERS:

## THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD.

Manesty Buildings, Colledge Lane, LIVERPOOL.

Telegrams: "SANITAS, LIVERPOOL."

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Telephone: ROYAL 2060.

# TRAVELLER

CALLING ON

## CHEMISTS

offered

EXCEPTIONAL, FAST

SELLING

LARGELY ADVERTISED

(non-competitive)

## SIDE LINE

FOR WINTER SALES

by one of the largest  
manufacturing chemists  
in Wales.

WRITE IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

BOX 119-122, Office of this Paper.

## HAND BILLS

We will supply 10,000 Hand Bills for 27/6, carriage paid. Good work, no rubbish. A Postcard will bring you a sample. Ellams & Co., 33 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

IF **100% PROFIT** is of interest, send for particulars of quick-selling "Own-Name" line to:—

THE COUNTY PERFUMERY CO.,  
54 BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

## PROFIT & REPUTATION

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

# "O. A. P.'s"

(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES).

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES,  
late Joint Proprietor of the

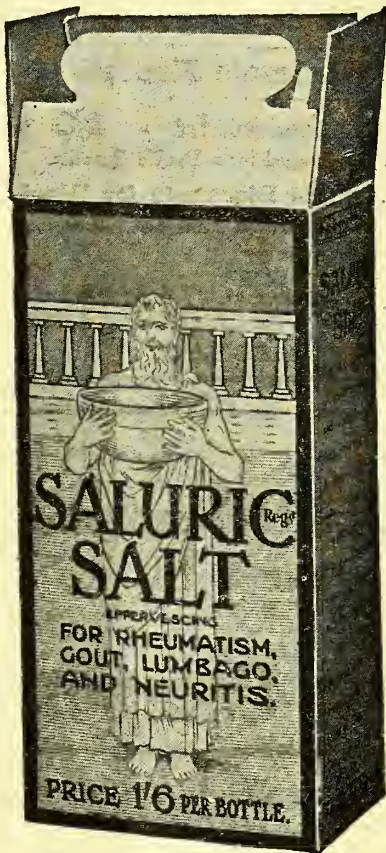
LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL.

Samples and prices on application

Sole Agents, WM. ALFRED JONES LIMITED,  
West India House, Maryland Street, LIVERPOOL.

# ANTI-RHEUMATIC SALURIC SALT

(TRADE MARK)



Per 10/6 Doz.

3 Bottles as a Free Bonus  
with orders for 3 Dozen.



## BLYTON, ASTLEY & Co.

EAGLE LABORATORIES

LOWER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER

**JOHN SCOTT & CO. (London) Ltd.**

have acquired the Sole Manufacturing Rights of "Synot," the most Wonderful Mineral Powder, whose absorbing power in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Fibrositis, Synovitis and even Phlebitis, has astonished the most Sceptical of Medical Men.

The New Company is Starting their Advertising Campaign by Reducing the Price of "Synot" from **2/6** to **1/3** a packet to enable the Public to Prove its Worth, in absorbing Externally Uric Acid Deposits.

Stocked by all Leading Wholesale Houses.

**Chemists please note :** *Reduced Price from January 1st - 1/3 per packet.*

All existing Stocks on that date will be gladly Exchanged for a Double Quantity.

Wholesale Price **10/-** per dozen, and usual Discounts for Displays.

*Plentiful Supply of Show Material.*

*Carriage Paid on 2 dozen and upwards.*

Manufactured by

**JOHN SCOTT & Co. (London) Ltd., 49 Old Bond St., London, W.1**

*REGISTERED AS A MINERAL BATH SALT.*

**A** special line for personal recommendation  
at this season of the year

*Collosol*

**Bromoform Compound**

*A prominent South Coast Chemist writes :*

"We are pushing Collosol Bromoform Compound for 'flu cough—it is going astonishingly; in fact, I have seen better results from introducing this to doctors just now than any preparation hitherto."

*Particulars and terms for all Collosol Products from*

**THE CROOKES' LABORATORIES**

BRITISH COLLOIDS, LTD.

Telephone  
(3 lines)—  
MUSEUM  
3663, 3697, 5757

**22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**

Export Distributing Agents:  
**AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.**

Telegrams—  
"COLOSSALLY  
WESTCENT,  
LONDON."

# Get to GRIPS

**FIRST-AID PASTILLES**  
—and ensure a Happy Xmas

Lighthowns of Accrington.

65

# ON JAN. 1<sup>ST</sup>

You will probably have many hopes expressed that you have  
A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Hope doesn't GET FAR, it is  
**HELP YOU WANT**

GET IT FROM

## NEWBERYS

CHARTERHOUSE SQ.,

CARDIFF Crichton Place LONDON, E.C.1 LIVERPOOL School Lane

CAN YOU MEET the demands of the Medical Profession and the Public for

## FERRIGEN

AND

## FERRIGEN WITH STRYCHNINE

Ampoules of Iron Arsenate, and Iron Arsenate with Strychnine, for painless intramuscular injection.

Both come under PART 2 of the Schedule of Poisons.

## BRITISH PRODUCTS

Prepared and extensively advertised by—

## ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmaciens to H.M. the King,

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

# SOLE DISTRICT SELLING RIGHTS

OFFERED TO

## ONE CHEMIST

IN EVERY TOWN

FOR

## LARGELY ADVERTISED FAST SELLING

LINE WITHOUT COMPETITION

## PROFIT SHARING TERMS

Write in Confidence

Box 119-123, Office of this Paper.

## RAW CATGUT

*For Surgical Strings*

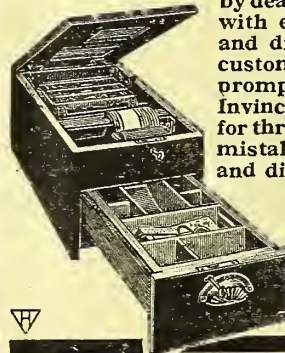
Reliable and Uniform

C. W. MEISEL Junior,  
Klingenthal, Saxony

Please address Enquiries to Sole Export Agent—

**JOHANNES SPAHN**  
Cologne, Germany

## THIS TILL CREATES GOODWILL



by dealing quickly and efficiently with every transaction. Errors and disputes are avoided, and customers impressed by your prompt service. 'The Self-closing Invincible' shows the actual coins for three transactions, preventing mistakes and removing doubt and distrust.

Get this genuine British-made till, and so perfect your Cash checking system.

Full particulars of over 30 models on request.

**G.H. GLEDHILL & SONS, Ltd.**  
16 Trinity Works, HALIFAX

**PURE RUSSIAN  
LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.**

ALL GRAVITIES.

HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

**PURE RUSSIAN  
"JASMINE" BRAND WHITE OILS**

CHEMICALLY PURE.

WATER WHITE.

ODOURLESS.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

*Competitive Prices.*

*Best Quality.*

*Immediate Delivery.*

**THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.  
80 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2**

Telephone: LONDON WALL 7132-7133.

Telegrams: "INVATORE, STOCK."

**THE FINEST  
ADEPS  
LANÆ**

**B.P.**

*Hydrous (Wool Fat) Anhydrous*

**IS PURCHASED FROM**

**CRODA LIMITED**

**RAWCLIFFE BRIDGE,  
GOOLE, YORKS.**

Telephones: SNAITH 34.

Telegrams: CRODA, GOOLE.

London Office—

**BURNLEY HOUSE, WILLESDEN, N.W. 10.**

Telephone: WILLESDEN 0731.

Telegrams: ARISMERCHA, WILROAD, LONDON.

**LIQUID**

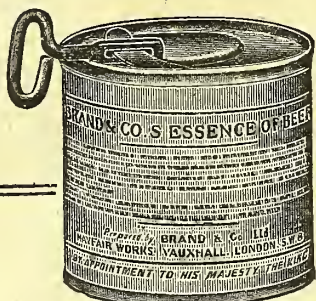
**Sterns B.P.**

is guaranteed to be the finest quality of Liquid Paraffin produced. It has the patronage of the largest wholesalers, the recommendation of the Medical profession, and is used in the principal Hospitals in preference to all other kinds.

**STERN'S**

LTD.,  
80 Royal London House,  
Finsbury Square,  
E.C.2.

**PARAFFIN**



# BRAND'S ESSENCE

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken consists solely of the juice of the finest meats, prepared with the greatest care under the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

**BRAND & CO., LTD.**

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.

A jar or two of thick, creamy

## NEW ZEALAND Imperial Bee Honey

shown on your counter, will begin a steady and increasing sale. Once your customers try it, they keep ordering, and, more, they tell their friends about it.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars at	14/-
48/½'s " " " " at	8/6
48/1's Monopots " - " at	12/6
48/½'s " " " " at	7/3

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES, rich in Vitamin B, all nutriment, easily digested and mildly laxative.

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesalers, write to:

**A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd.**  
14 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1

For Status Inquiries, Collection of Accounts, & Investigations,  
Business Transfers, Stocktaking and Valuations,

**Join The Association of  
Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.**

which is **THE MEDIUM** for the **TRADE**.

**PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION**

**PARKIN S. BOOTH.**

Accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.  
(for the Protection of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades)  
26/28 KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

Telephone: City 6942.

Or 35, 36 & 37 EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,  
2 BIXTETH ST., LIVERPOOL. Telephone: Central 4330 (4 lines.)

### A CHEMIST'S LINE FOR 100 YEARS

Chemists all over the country have been making good profits from this fine old Baby Food for 100 years. Doctors and Nurses agree it is still the Best.

# Neave's Food

## ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'  
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.  
13 Wesley St., C-on-M., MANCHESTER.

DOES  
NOT  
CONTAIN  
any  
SCHEDULED  
POISON.



**"A Tower of Strength"  
"Edme"**

**EXTRACT OF MALT  
WITH  
COD LIVER OIL**

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable.

The best that money and science can produce.

**GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AND FREE FROM PRESERVATIVES.**

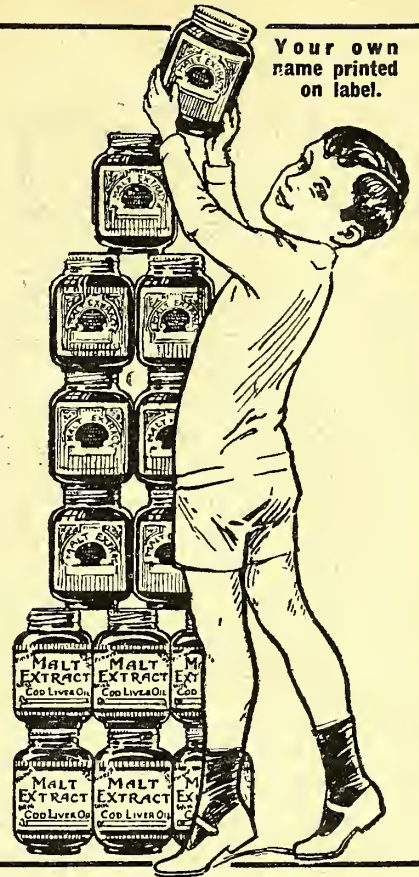
*Write for full particulars and prices:*

**EDME LTD.**

122 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Regent 6719.

Telegrams: "Edme, Piccy, London."



ORDER NOW  
FOR WINTER  
TRADE.



**MASON'S  
Ginger Wine Essence**

**QUICK  
SALES**

**GOOD  
PROFIT**

Liberal Window Show Allowance  
Artistic Display Material

**SEND FOR PRICES.**

**NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM**

**HARKIN'S  
100%  
PURE ROSE-HEAD  
LEMON JUICE  
WITH PULP**

**Highest Acidity. Purest and Best**

**GUARANTEED FREE FROM  
YEASTS AND FERMENT GERMS**

**Without Admixture of Industrial Juice**

*Preserved in accordance with British Pure Food  
Regulations.*

SOLE MAKER:

**A. J. HARKIN**

91-95 Via Giuseppe la Farina, MESSINA  
Registered at British Chamber of Commerce for Italy  
NO AGENTS.

# OVERALLS

for  
**Chemists & Druggists**

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES : 34 to 44 chest : measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

## GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.  
1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.  
Telephone : Avenue 6650      Established 1837

BRANCHES:  
Deptford, Edware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

Perfectly Perforated Standard Size Roll **6d**



**Geisha Toilet Paper**

Used by over One Million Persons

**SOFTEST STRONGEST SOLUBLE**

Sample Roll, prices and terms, from—  
**H. C. STERN**  
12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4  
Telephone: Central 3140.      Telegrams: "Glastos, Lud, London."  
Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

## "Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best. INFANTS' TRUSSES and UMBILICAL BELTS

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.  
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX



Specialists in the Manufacture of—  
**HORSEHAIR FLESH GLOVES, BATH GLOVES &c.**  
Wholesale and Export.  
**LAWRENCE & CO.**  
Islington Place, Cloudesley Road, London, N.1.



**HOT WATER BOTTLES**  
made with your Trade Mark and Guaranteed 2 years. Ask for sample and price, stating quantity and enclosing trade mark sketch, from  
**The Largest Private Firm in the Trade.**  
**GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO., LTD.,** (Estab'd 1870),  
GLASGOW RUBBER W'KS, MARYHILL, GLASGOW, N.W.25.

# Surgical Rubber Goods

**VENUS, OWL, GODIVA & BALLOON BRANDS.**

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co., their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

**SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.**

**JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.**

# J. PILLISCHER

88, New Bond St., W.1.

## The "International" Microscope

IMPROVED MODEL

2 Eye Pieces.  $\frac{5}{8}$  &  $\frac{1}{2}$  Object Glass.  
Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.

In case with lock and key.

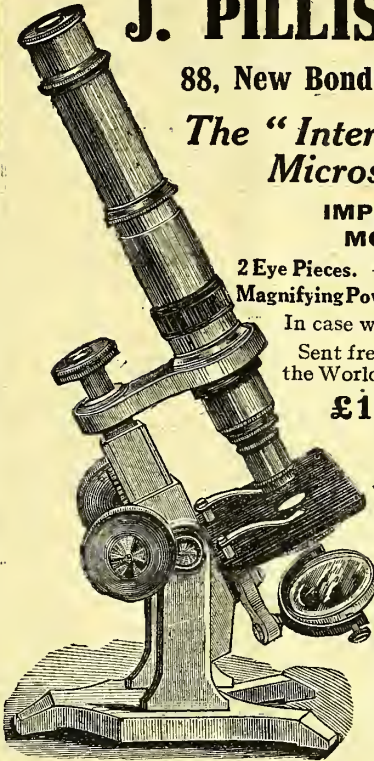
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"The Lancet" says:  
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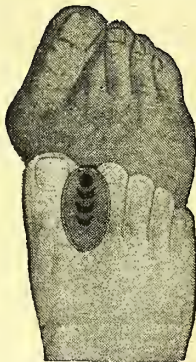


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this beautiful new product of our art—

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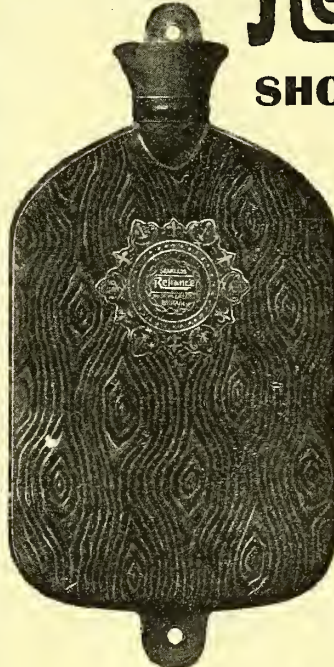
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SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC, TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED  
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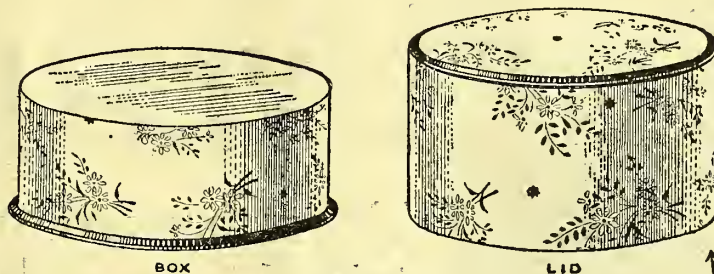
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No. 1.

Illustrated above is one of our new Face Powder Boxes, which are very pleasing and attractive. When filled these Boxes are absolutely powder tight and remain so until the parchment drum has been punctured by the purchaser. Samples and Prices gladly sent on request.

## NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily.    | 1 |
| 2 | Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage.     | 2 |
| 3 | Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight. | 3 |
| 4 | Domed and Reinforced Top.                                   | 4 |

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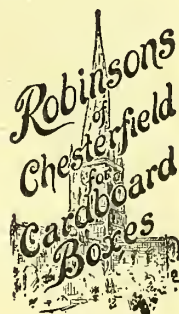
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Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square  
and Folding Cardboard Boxes,

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Telegraphic Address :  
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# NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

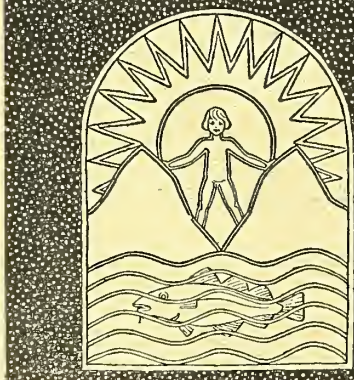
The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a world-wide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.

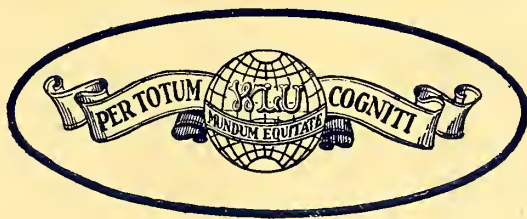


It is of the highest possible quality, and is superior to any other product in so far as its vitamin content - so necessary for growing children - is concerned.



It is one of the most valuable allies in the constant fight the medical world is waging against tuberculosis and rickets.





# PARNODAN DENTAL CREAM.

*Something more than  
"a polish for brighter teeth."*

Specially made :—

To strengthen the gums by stimulating the flow of blood to their surfaces.

To limit the area of infection where the presence of pus is indicated.

To be harmless to the enamel exposed by receding gums.

*You may safely recommend this preparation.*

RETAILS at  $\frac{1}{3}$  per large tube.

P.A.T.A. PROFIT OVER  $33\frac{10}{3}\%$

The illustration is  $\frac{2}{3}$  full size

# WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY LIMITED

SOUTHWARK

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Dubarry's

NEW

# DAY CREAMS

(VANISHING)

*In HANDSOME, ARTISTIC, DELICATELY TINTED, SATIN-FINISHED JARS*

PERFUMED WITH

"The Heart of a Rose"

(Pink jar)

"A Bunch of Violets"

(Pale Green jar)

"The Blue Lagoon" (Sapphire Blue jar)

Also

"Golden Morn"

(White jar)

RETAIL

1/9



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